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Jones et al.

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- (54) **ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLY**
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B60N 2/50 (2006.01)
H02B 1/20 (2006.01)
B60N 2/07 (2006.01)
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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B60N 2/501** (2013.01); **B60N 2/502** (2013.01); **H02B 1/20** (2013.01); **B60N 2/0244** (2013.01); **B60N 2/0715** (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B60N 2/501; B60N 2/502; B60N 2/0715; B60N 2002/0264; H02B 1/20; H02B 1/22; B60R 16/0315
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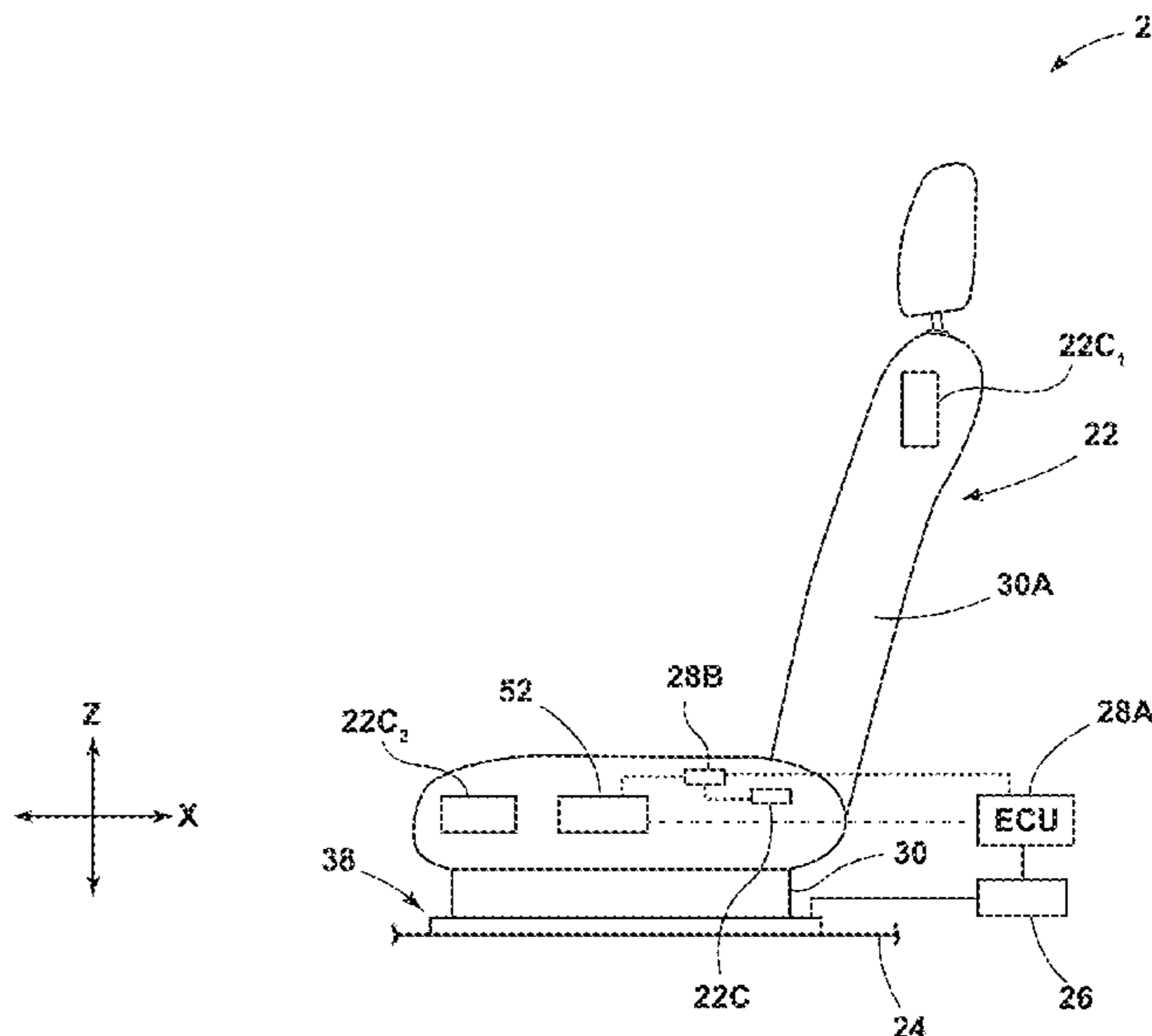
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electrical assembly includes a track assembly, a control circuit, and a support assembly. The track assembly may include a first bus bar, and/or the first bus bar may be configured for connection with a first terminal of a power source. The track assembly may include a second track that may have a second bus bar, and/or the second bus bar may be configured for connection with a second terminal of said power source. The support assembly may be configured for connection with the track in a first orientation and/or in a second orientation. The support assembly may include a positive terminal and/or a negative terminal.

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20 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



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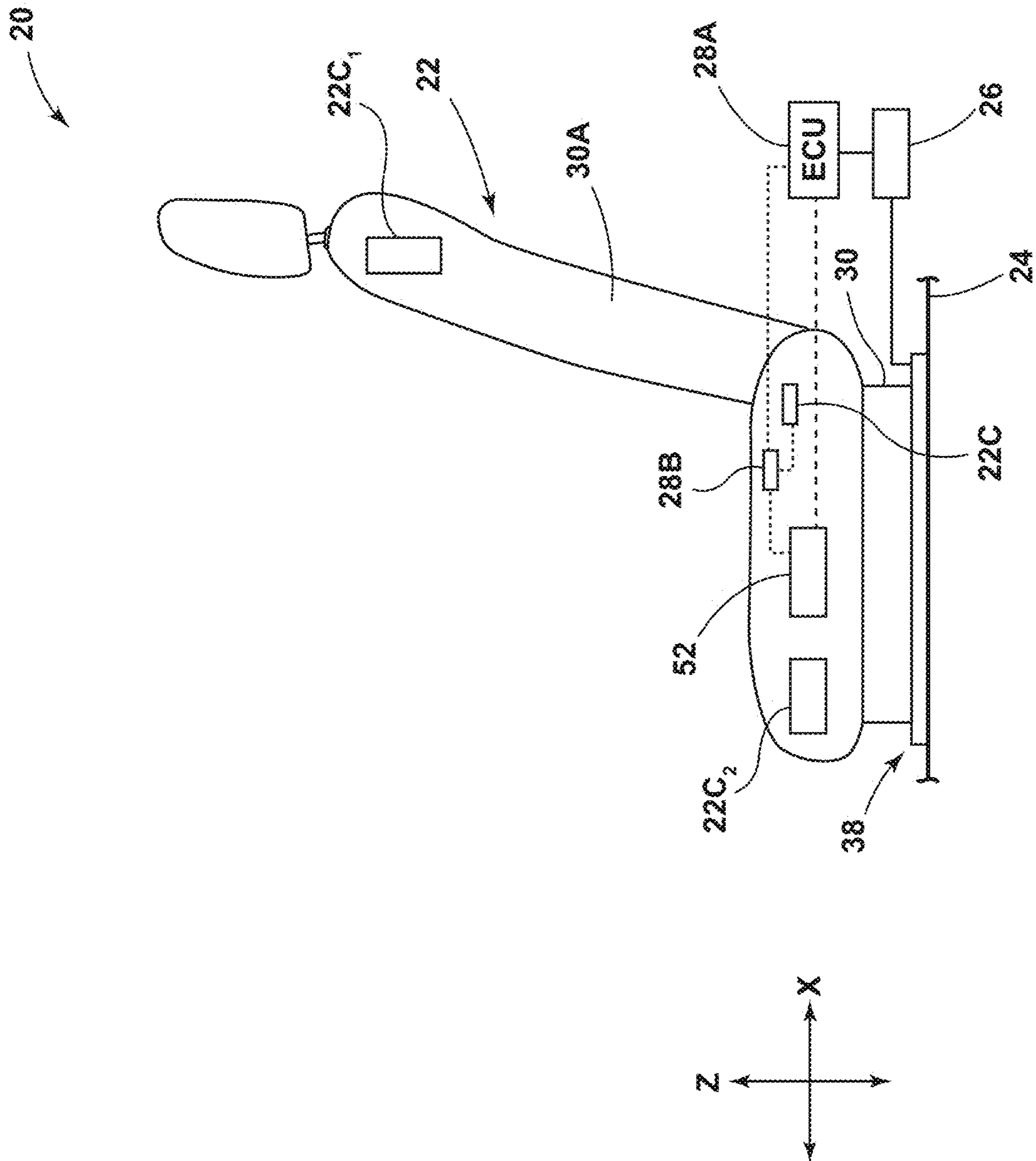


FIG. 1

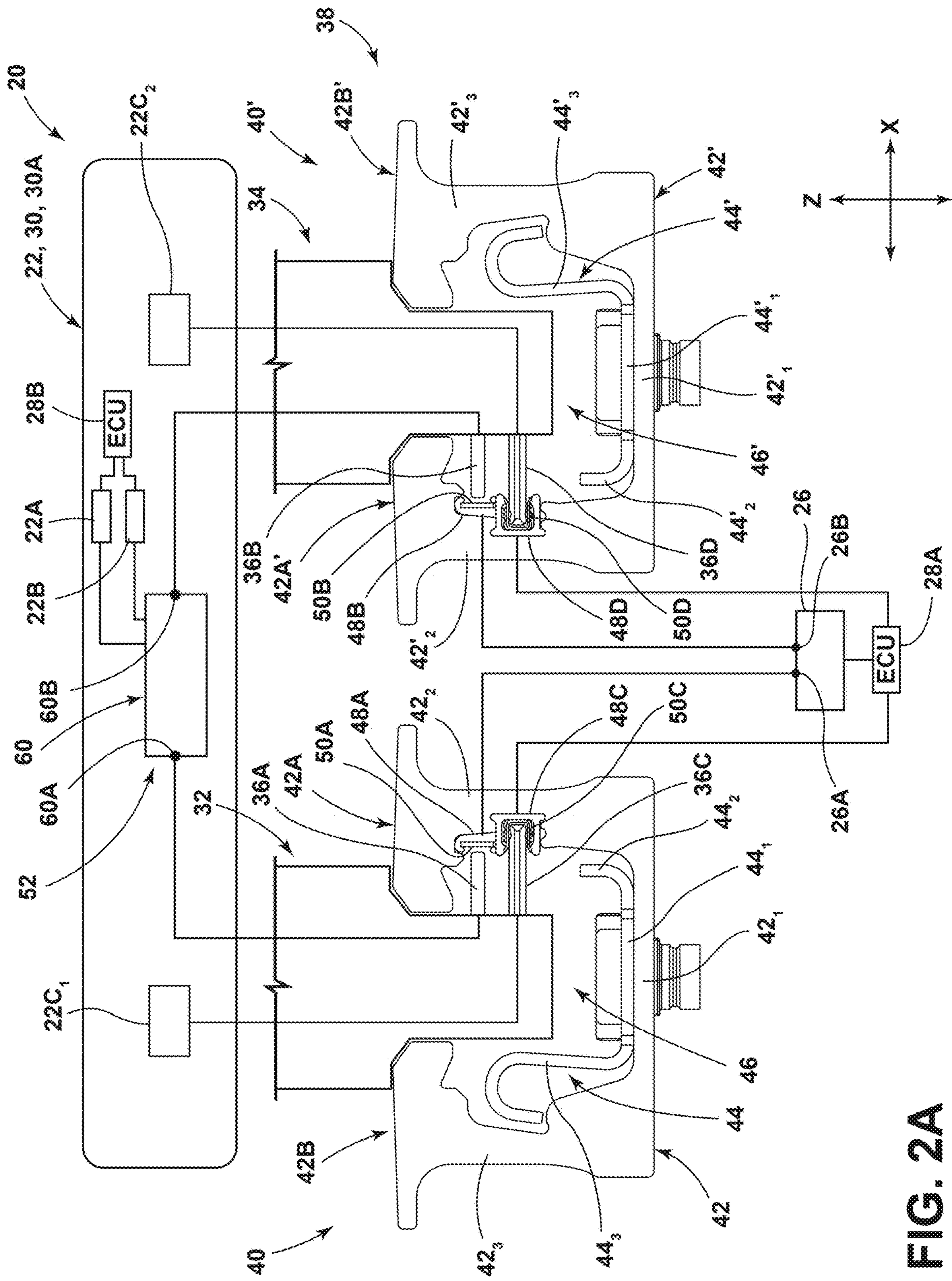


FIG. 2A

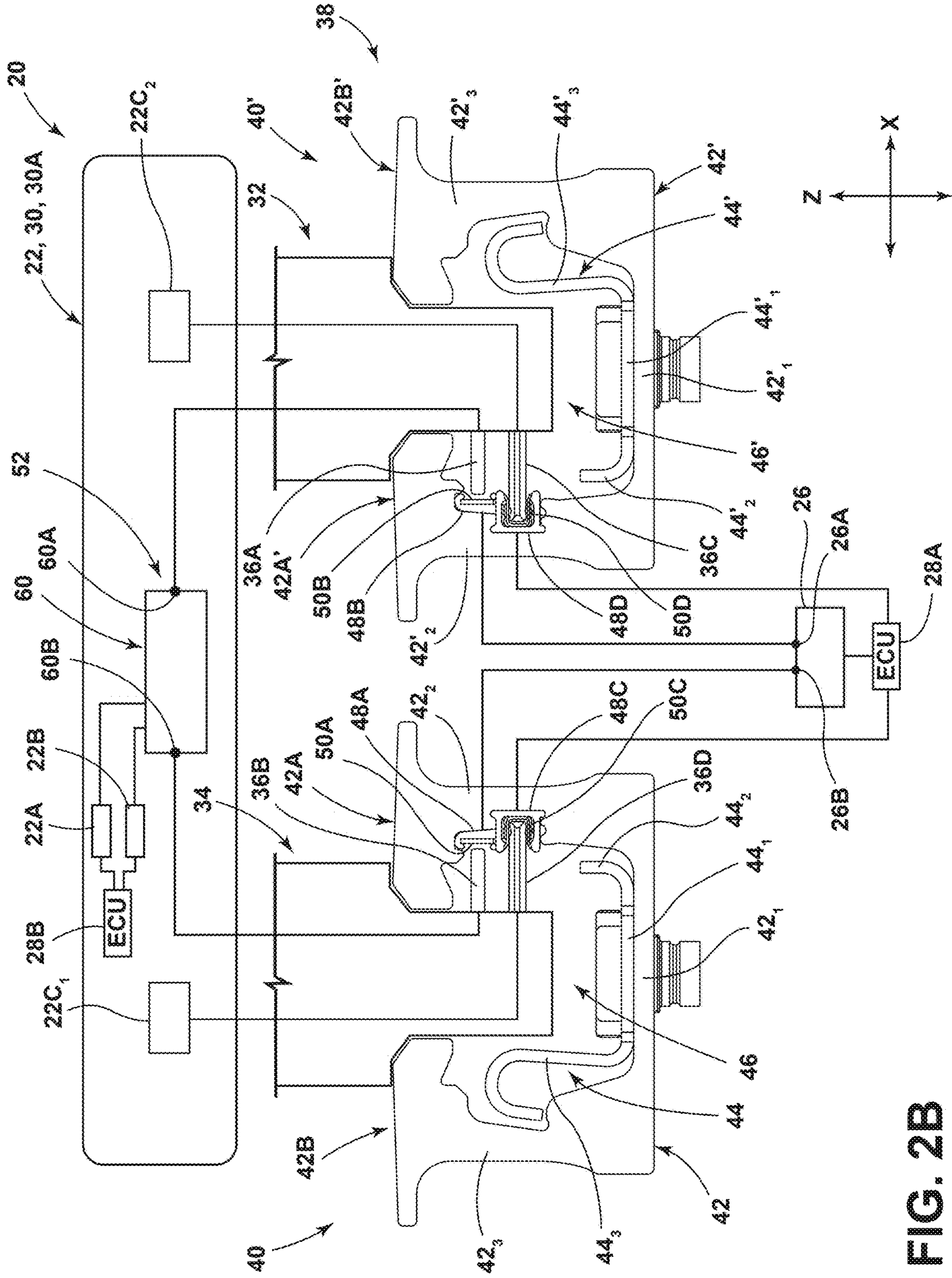


FIG. 2B

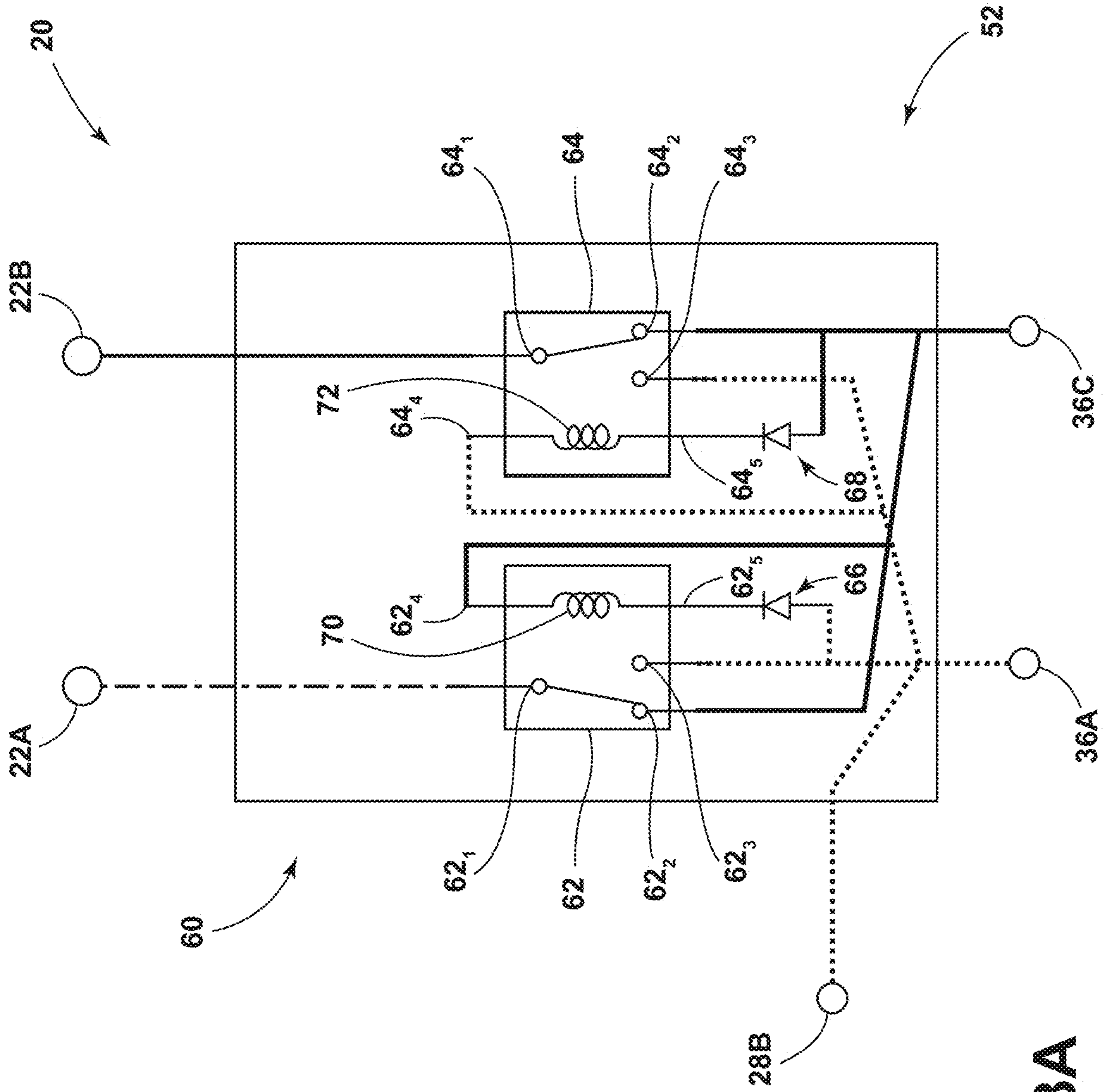


FIG. 3A

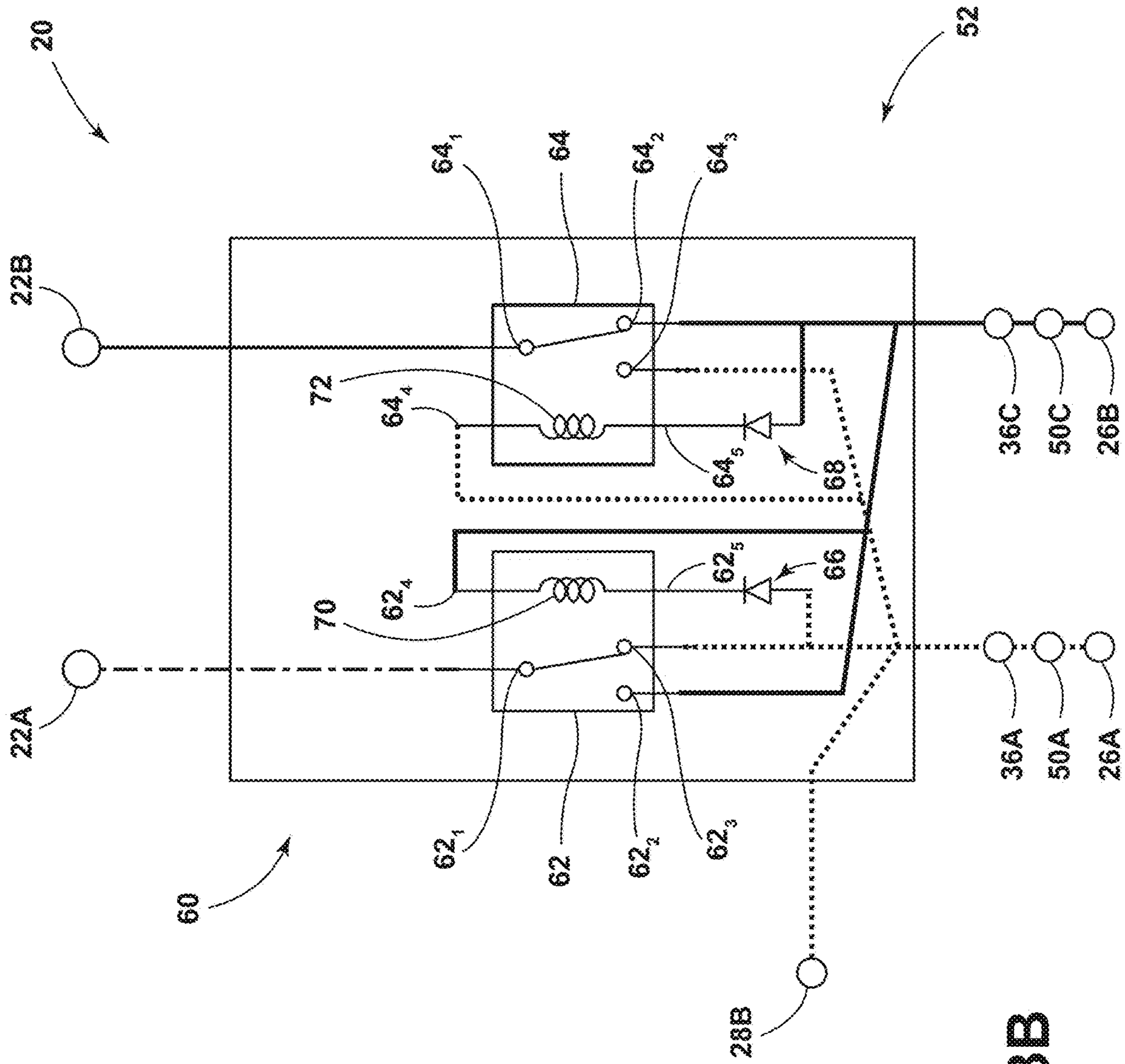


FIG. 3B

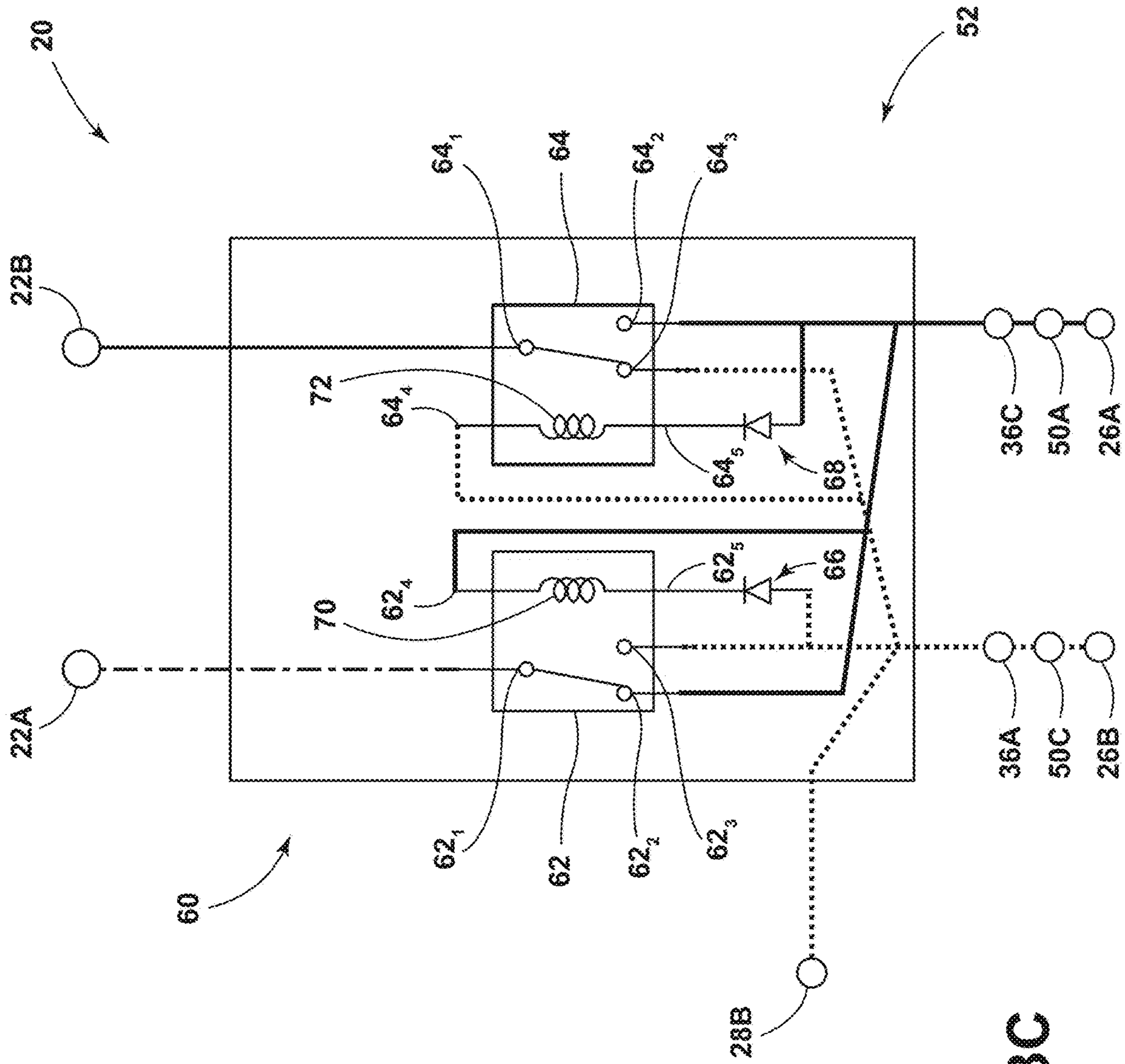


FIG. 3C

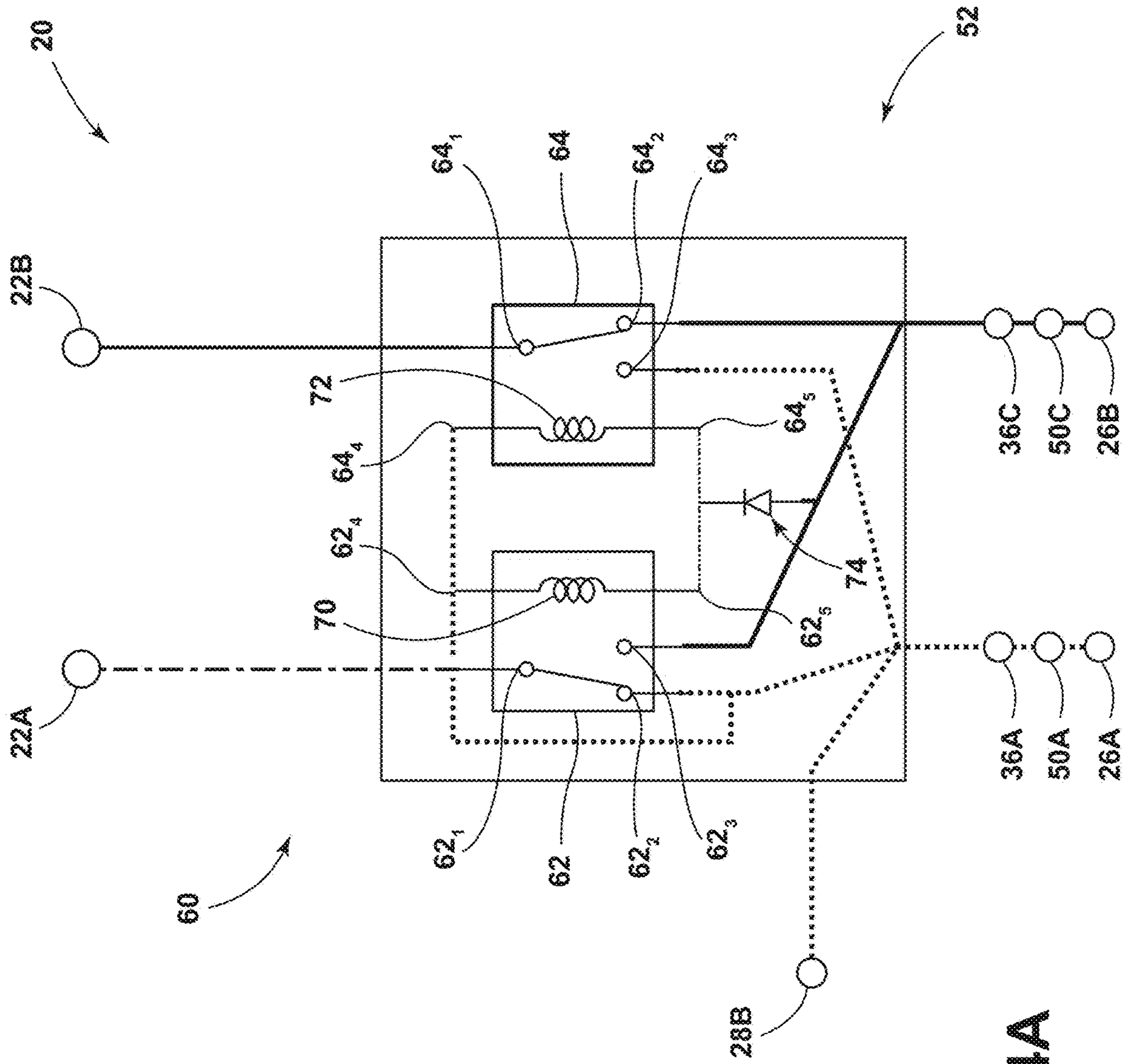


FIG. 4A

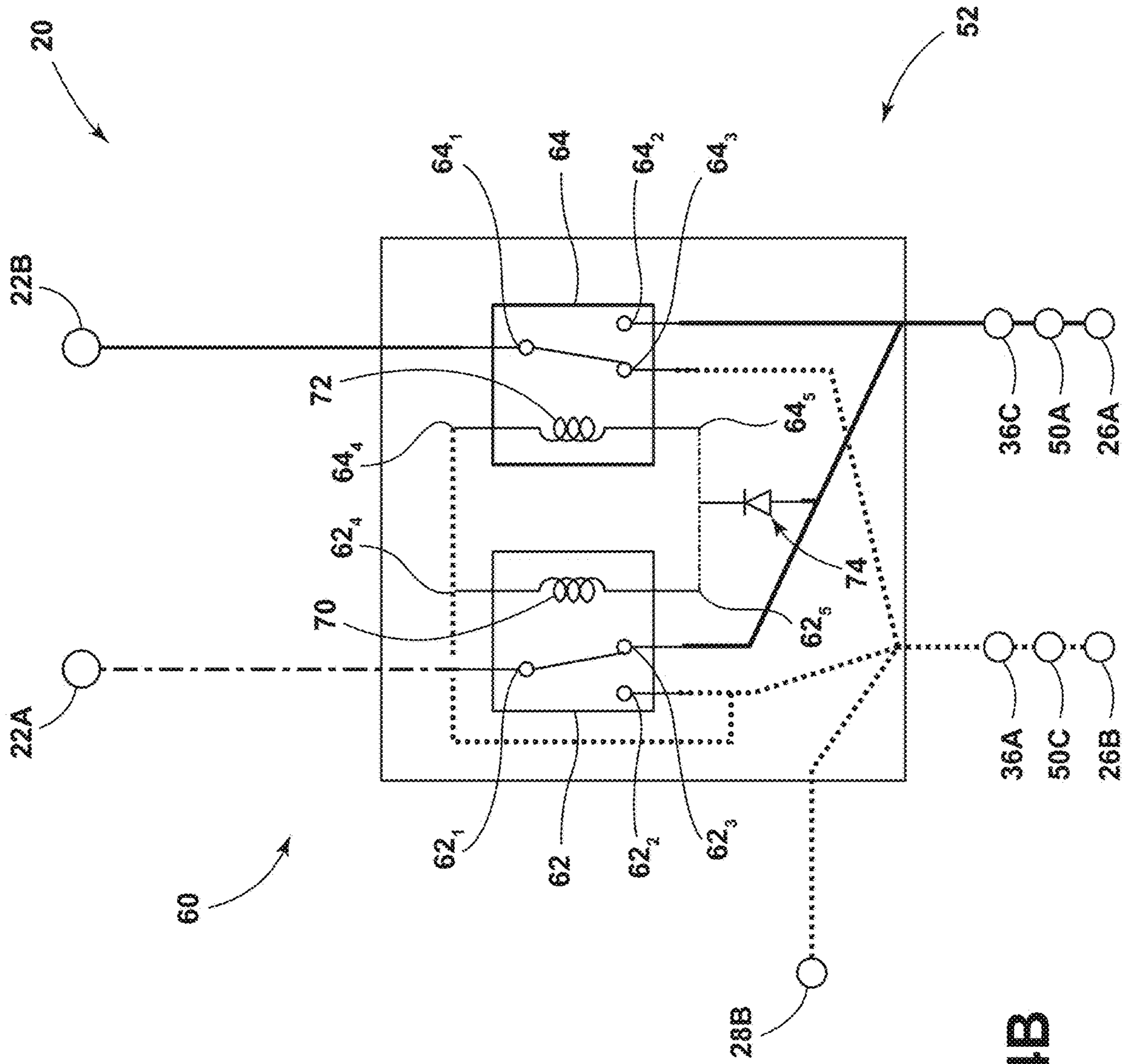


FIG. 4B

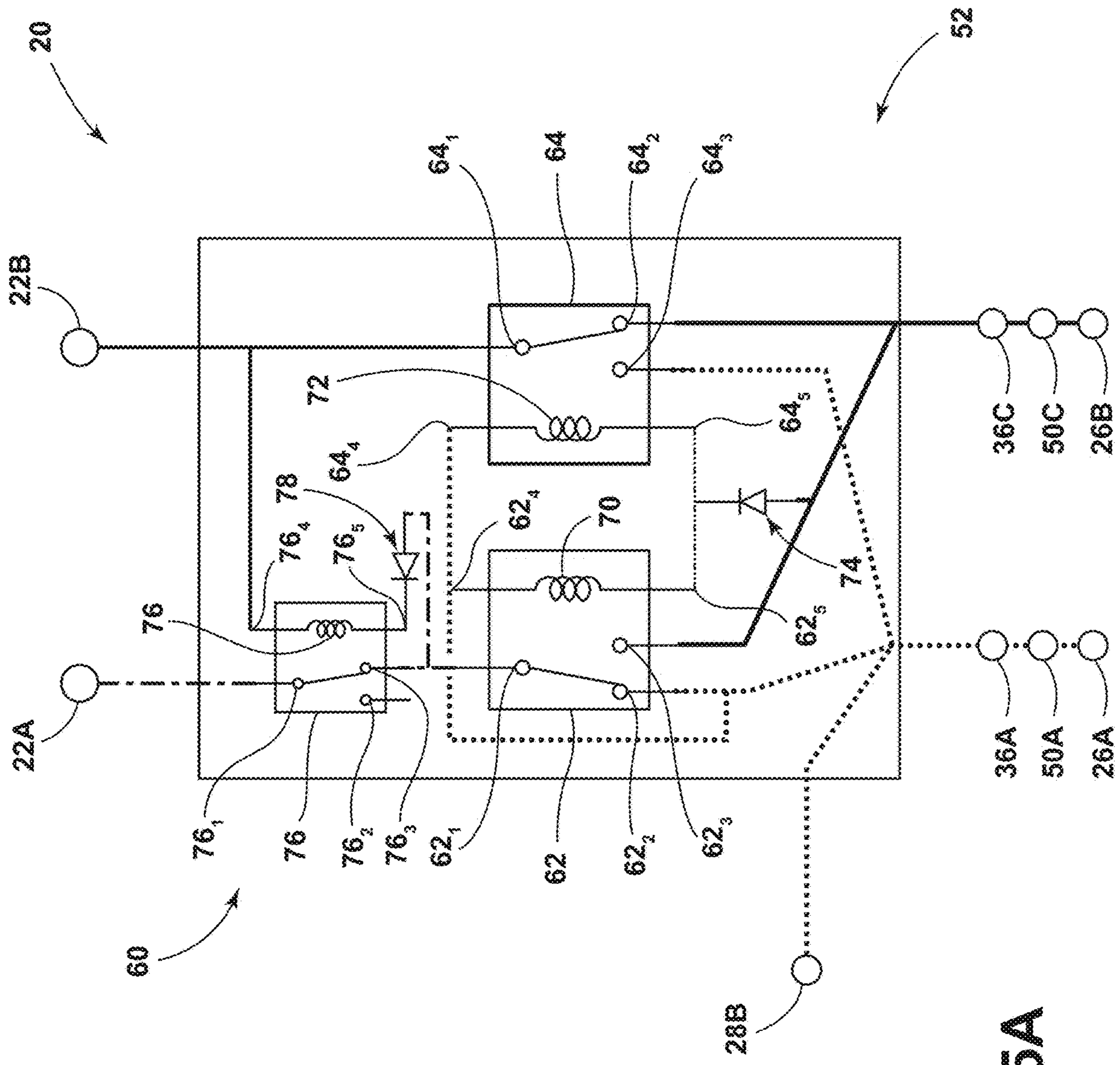


FIG. 5A

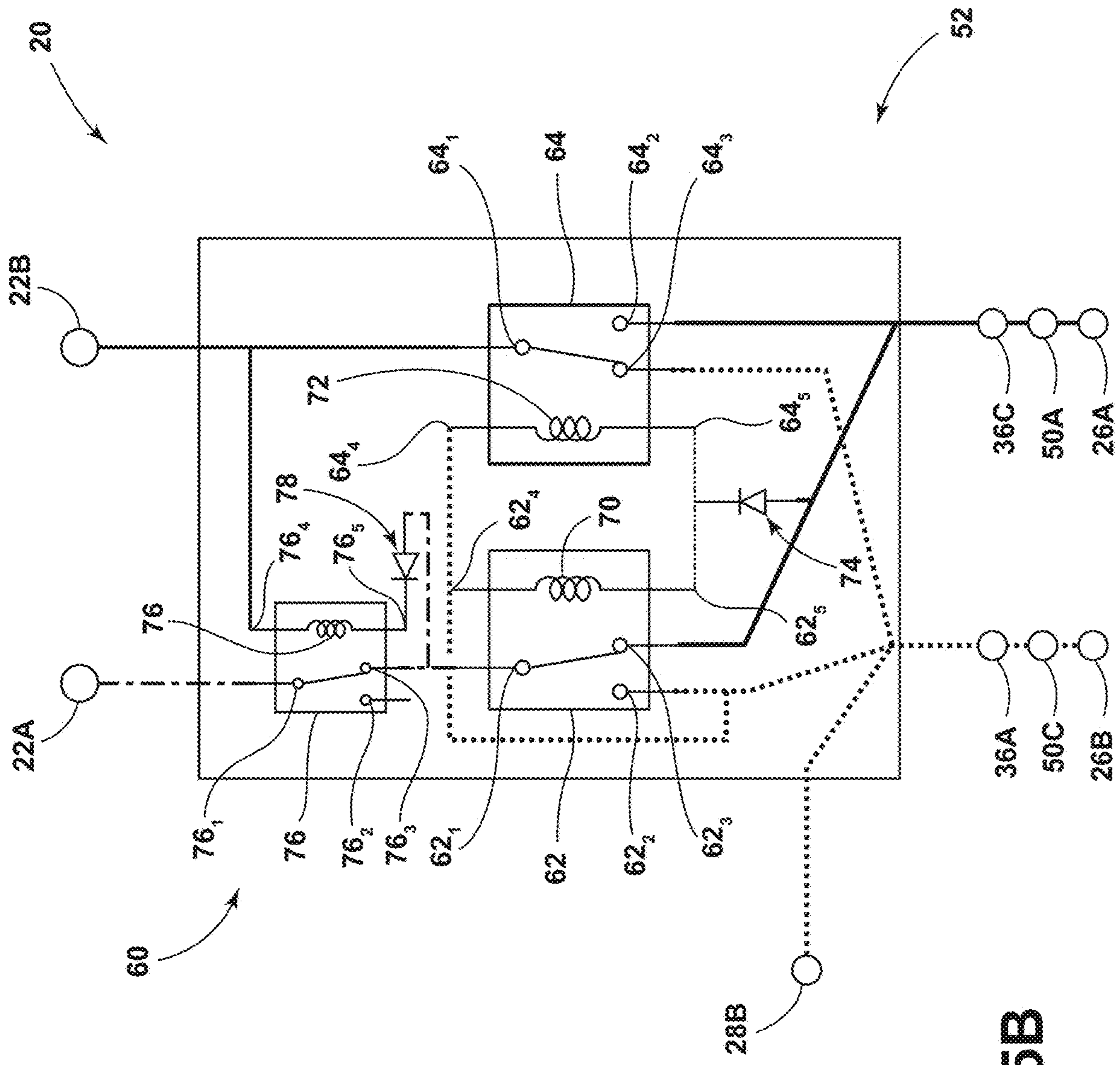


FIG. 5B

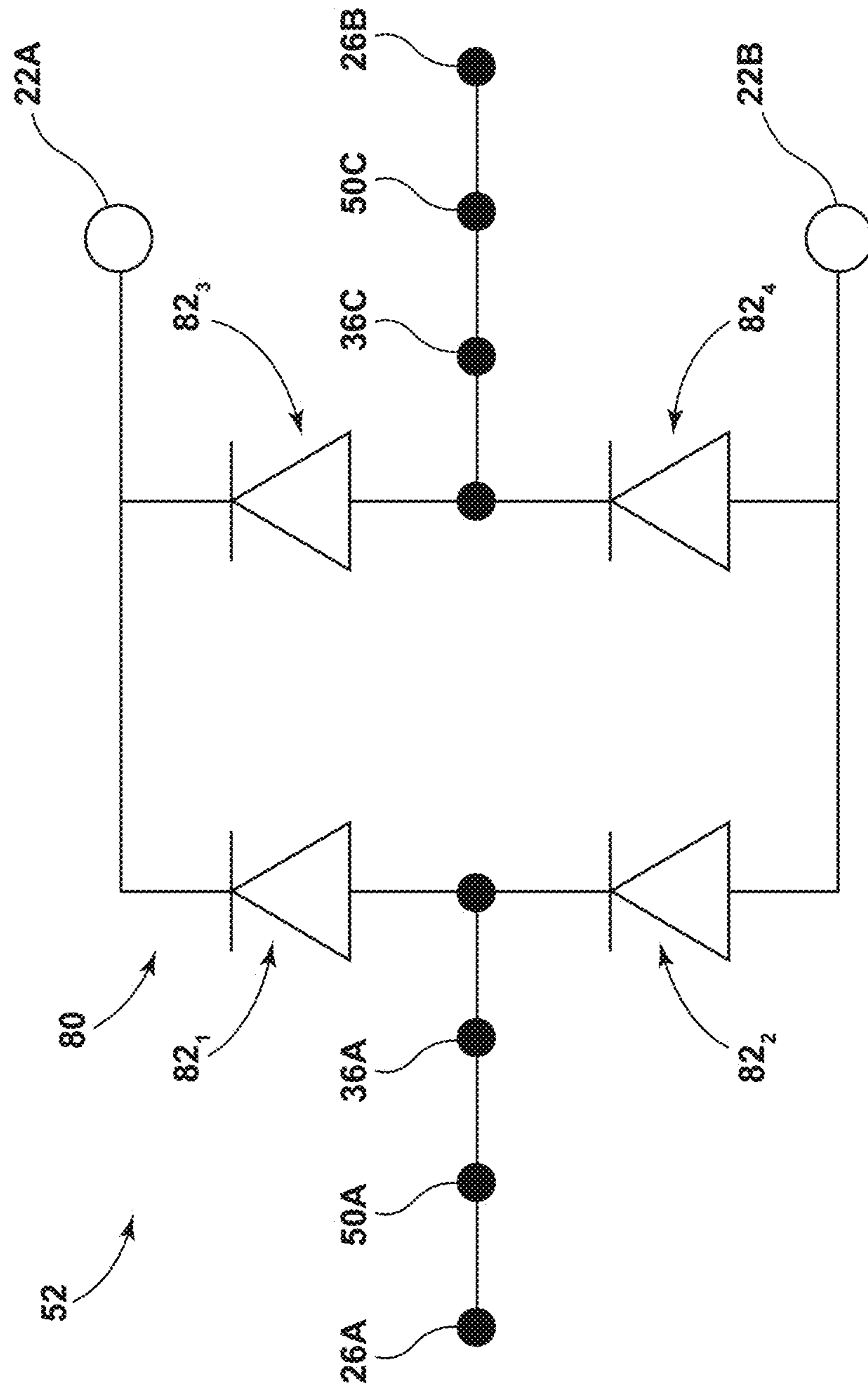


FIG. 6A

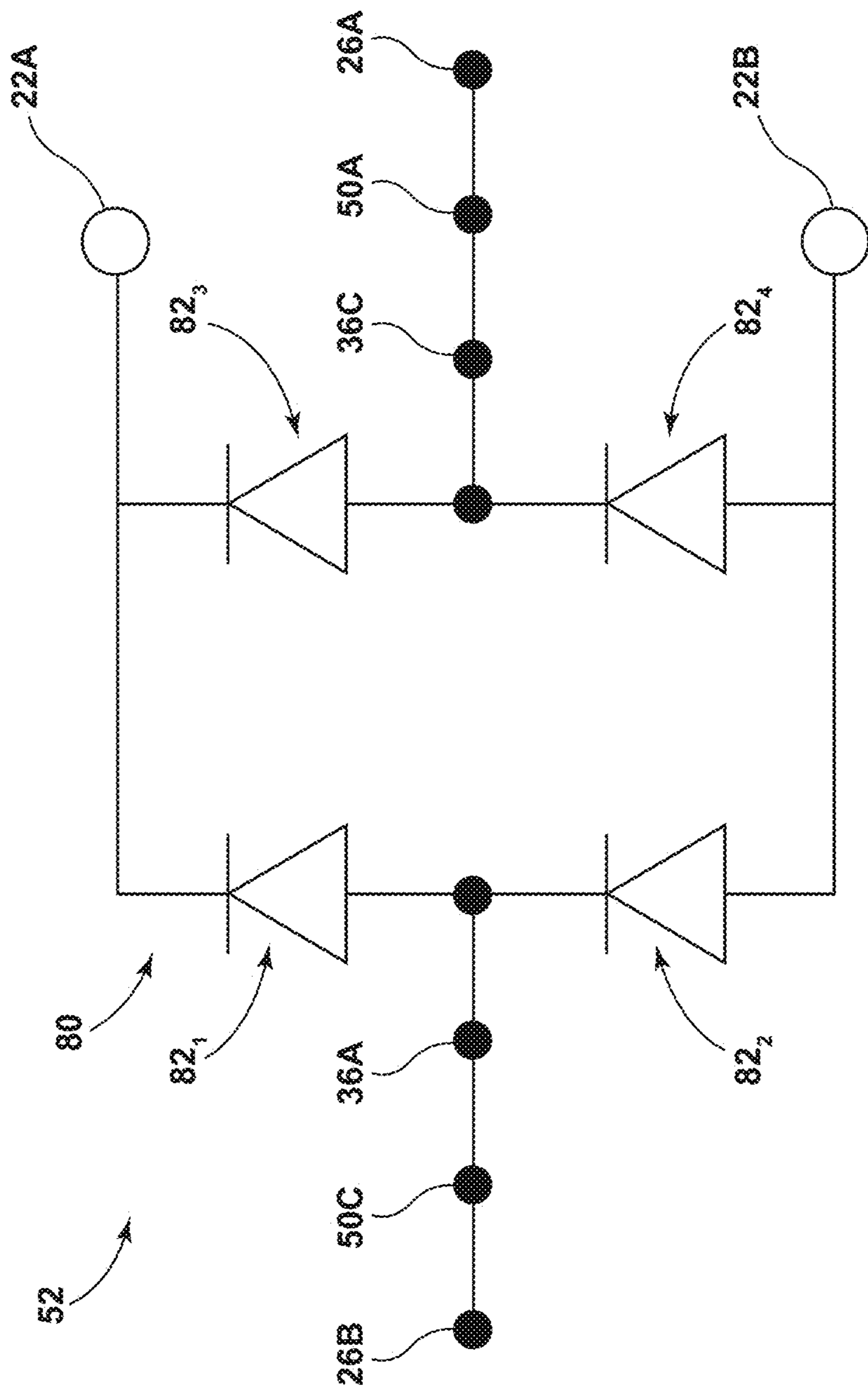


FIG. 6B

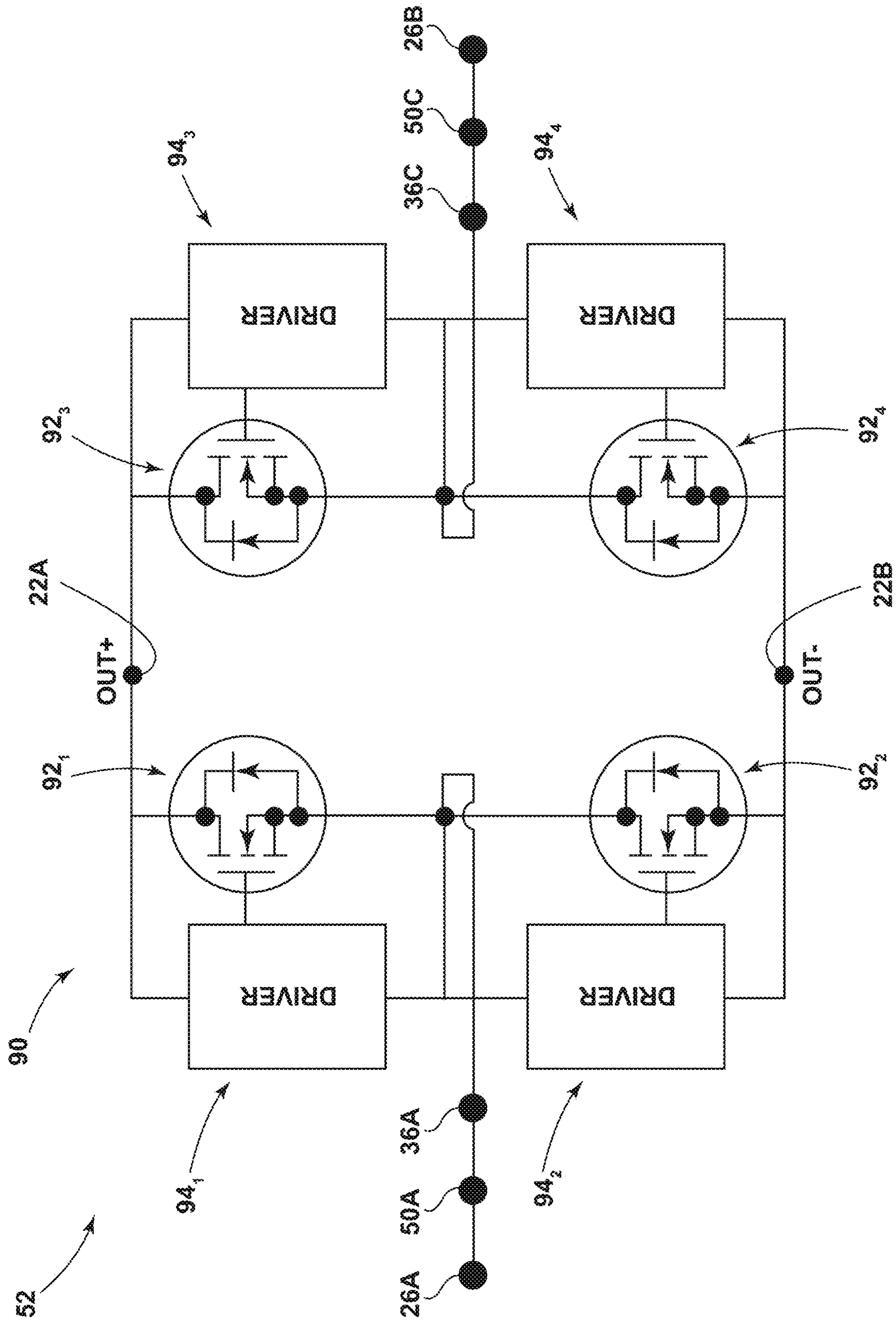


FIG. 7A

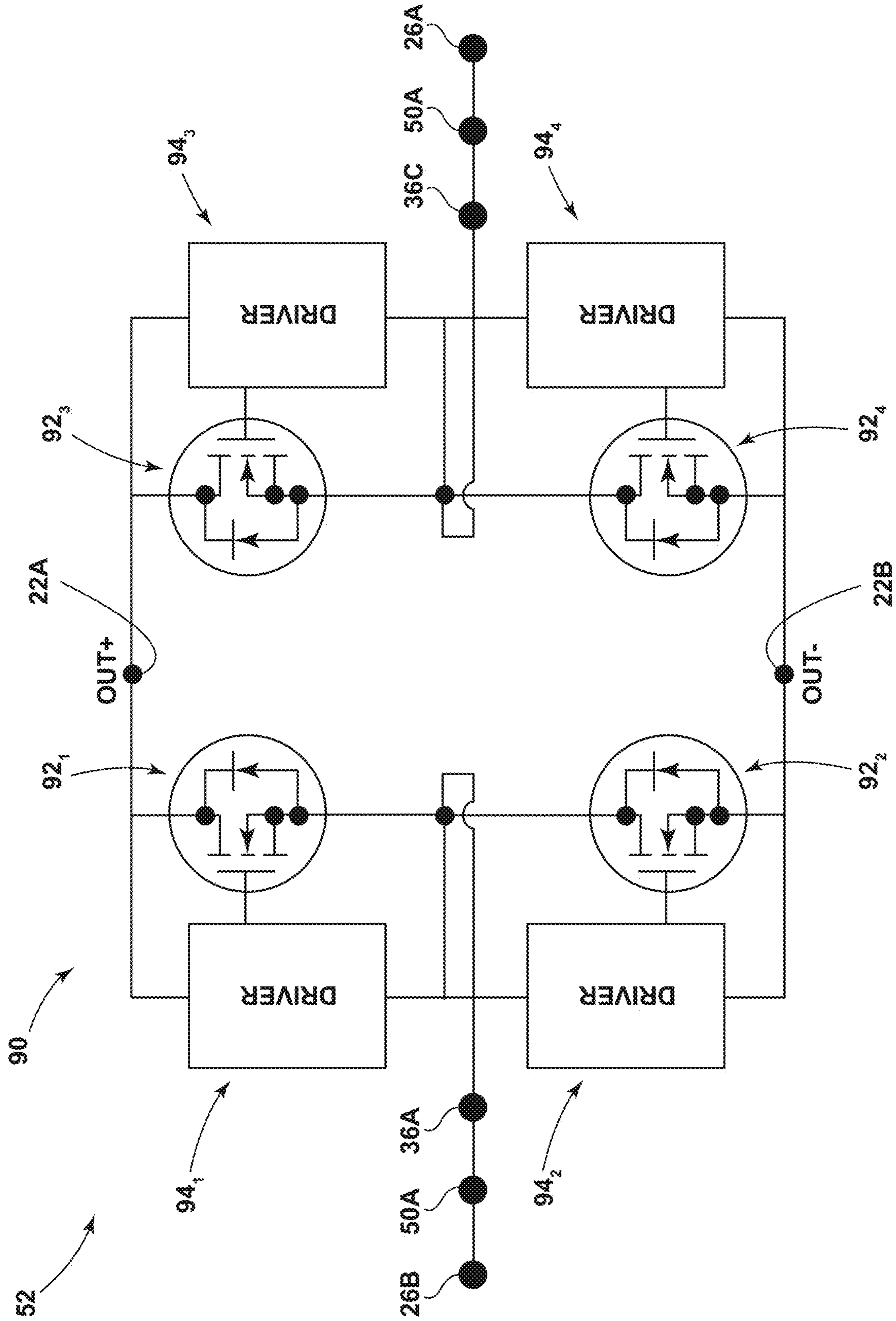


FIG. 7B

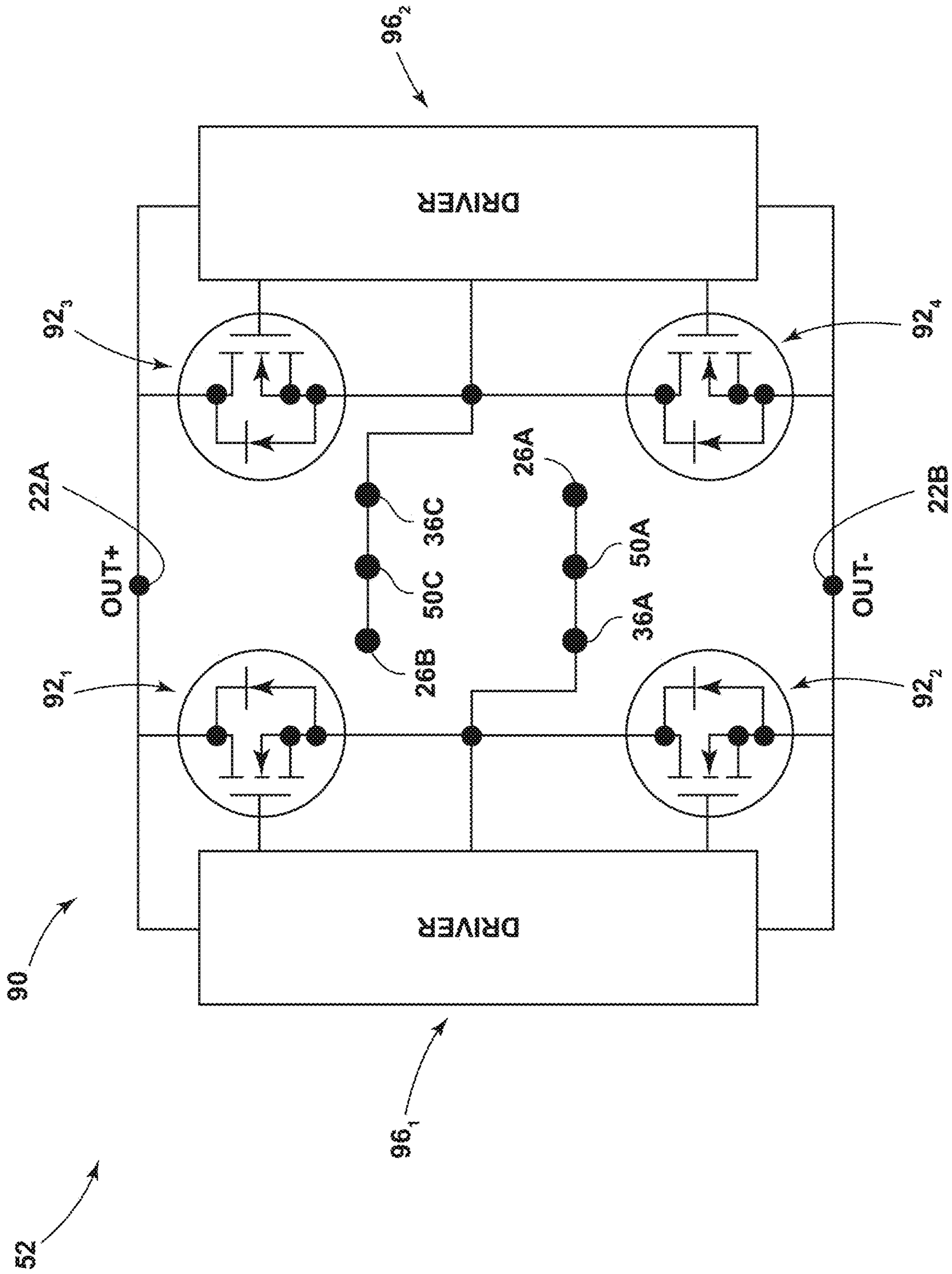


FIG. 7C

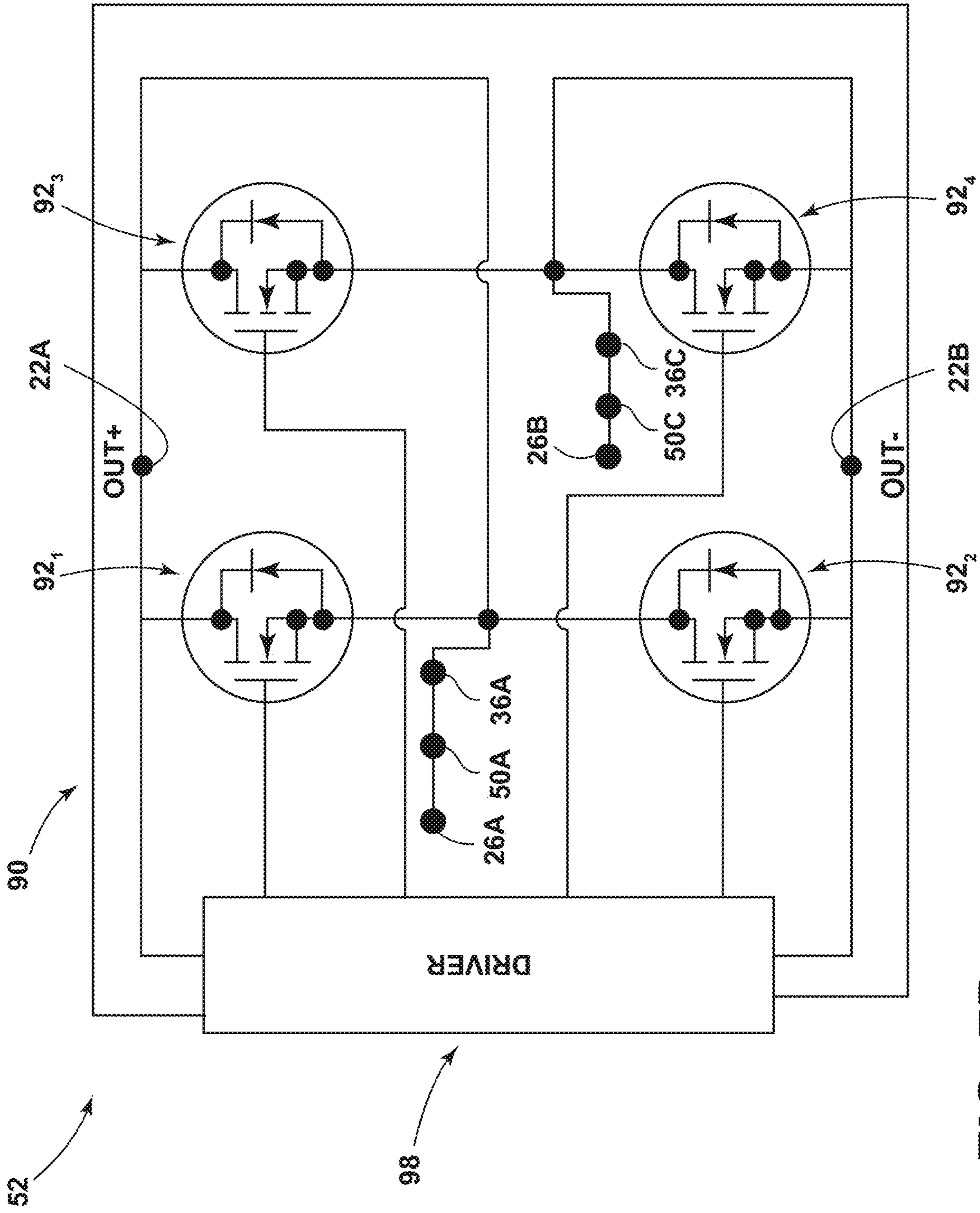


FIG. 7D

1**ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLY**

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure generally relates to electrical assemblies, including electrical assemblies that may be used in connection with tracks, support members, and seats, including vehicle seats and tracks.

BACKGROUND

This background description is set forth below for the purpose of providing context only. Therefore, any aspect of this background description, to the extent that it does not otherwise qualify as prior art, is neither expressly nor impliedly admitted as prior art against the instant disclosure.

Some electrical assemblies may be relatively complex and/or may not provide sufficient functionality. Some electrical assemblies may not be configured for support members, which may be connected to electrical components, to be selectively connected to track assemblies in multiple orientations.

There is a desire for solutions/options that minimize or eliminate one or more challenges or shortcomings of electrical assemblies. The foregoing discussion is intended only to illustrate examples of the present field and should not be taken as a disavowal of scope.

SUMMARY

In embodiments, an electrical assembly may include a track assembly, a control circuit, and/or a support assembly. The track assembly may include a first bus bar, and/or the first bus bar may be configured for connection with a first terminal of a power source. The track assembly may include a second track that may have a second bus bar. The second bus bar may be configured for connection with a second terminal of said power source. The support assembly may be configured for connection with the track assembly in a first orientation and/or in a second orientation. The support assembly may include a positive terminal and/or a negative terminal. The control circuit may be configured to automatically connect the first bus bar to the positive terminal of the support assembly and/or connect the second bus bar to the negative terminal of the support assembly regardless of whether the support assembly is connected to the track assembly in the first orientation or the second orientation. The control circuit may include a first relay, a second relay, a first diode, and/or a second diode. A first coil of the first relay and/or a second coil of the second relay may be configured to be energized when electrically connected to the first bus bar.

With embodiments, if the support assembly is connected to the track in the first orientation, the first diode may be configured to permit current to flow to energize the first coil. If the support assembly is connected to the track in the second orientation, the second diode may be configured to permit current to flow to energize the second coil. The control circuit may be configured such that only one of a first coil of a first relay or a second coil of a second relay may be energized at a time. The support assembly may include a support member. The support member may include a conductor and/or an additional conductor. If the support assembly is in the first orientation, the conductor may be configured to connect to the first bus bar, and/or if the support assembly is in the second orientation, the conductor may be configured to connect to the second bus bar. If the support

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assembly is in the first orientation, the first bus bar may be connected to the conductor, and/or the control circuit may be configured to connect the first bus bar (and the conductor) to the positive terminal of the support assembly. If the support assembly is in the second orientation, the first bus bar may be connected to the additional conductor, and/or the control circuit may be configured to connect the first bus bar (and the additional conductor) to the positive terminal of the support assembly.

In embodiments, a control circuit may include a first relay, a second relay, and/or a diode. The first relay may include a first coil. The second relay may include a second coil. The diode may be configured to control current flow into the first coil and/or the second coil. If the support assembly is in the first orientation, the first coil and/or the second coil may not be energized, the first bus bar may be connected to the positive terminal of the support assembly, and/or the second bus bar may be connected to the negative terminal of the support assembly. If the support assembly is in the second orientation, the first coil and/or the second coil may not be energized, the first bus bar may be connected to the positive terminal of the support assembly, and/or the second bus bar may be connected to the negative terminal of the support assembly.

With embodiments, the control circuit may include a first relay, a second relay, a third relay, a first diode, and/or a second diode. The first relay may include a first coil, and/or the second relay may include a second coil. The first diode may be connected to the first coil and/or the second coil. The third relay may include a third coil. The second diode may be connected to the third coil and/or the first relay. The third coil may be energized if the support assembly is in either of the first orientation and/or the second orientation. If the support assembly is in the first orientation, the first coil and/or the second coil may not be energized. If the support assembly is in the second orientation, the first coil and/or the second coil may be energized. The third relay may be configured to compensate for a reverse pulse from said power source. If the support assembly is in the first orientation, the first diode may be configured to permit current flow from the first relay to the third relay and/or to the positive terminal of the support assembly. If the support assembly is in the second orientation, the second diode may be configured to permit current flow from the first bus bar to the positive terminal of the support assembly.

The foregoing and other aspects, features, details, utilities, and/or advantages of embodiments of the present disclosure will be apparent from reading the following description, and from reviewing the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side view generally illustrating an embodiment of an electrical assembly according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view generally illustrating an embodiment of an electrical assembly with a support assembly connected in a first orientation according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view generally illustrating an embodiment of an electrical assembly with a support assembly connected in a second orientation according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 3A, 3B, and 3C are schematic views generally illustrating portions of embodiments of an electrical assembly according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic views generally illustrating portions of embodiments of an electrical assembly according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic views generally illustrating portions of embodiments of an electrical assembly according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are schematic views generally illustrating portions of an embodiment of a control circuit an electrical assembly according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 7A and 7B are schematic view generally illustrating portions of an embodiment of a control circuit of an electrical assembly according to teachings of the present disclosure.

FIG. 7C and 7D are schematic views generally illustrating portions of embodiments of a control circuit of an electrical assembly according to teachings of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments of the present disclosure, examples of which are described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the present disclosure will be described in conjunction with embodiments and/or examples, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the present disclosure to these embodiments and/or examples. On the contrary, the present disclosure is intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents.

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIGS. 1, 2A, and 2B, an electrical assembly 20 may include a support assembly 22, a support member 30, a track assembly 38, and/or a control circuit 52. The control circuit 52 may include at least one of a switch/relay assembly 60, a diode assembly 80, and/or a switch assembly 90. The support member 30 may support and/or be connected to a seat 30A. The electrical assembly 20 may be configured to control, at least in part, movement of the support assembly 22. The support member 30 may be configured for selective connection (e.g., electrical and/or mechanical) with the track assembly 38. For example and without limitation, the support member 30 may be configured to provide electrical connection between the track assembly 38 and a support assembly 22, which may include a vehicle seat 30A and/or other elements that may be connected to the support member 30. The track assembly 38 may be connected to a mounting surface 24, such as a vehicle floor.

With embodiments, a support member 30 may be connected to and/or be configured to engage a track assembly 38. The support member 30 and/or the track assembly 38 may extend substantially longitudinally (e.g., in an X-direction). For example and without limitation, the support member 30 may move (e.g., slide, roll, translate, etc.) in a longitudinal direction along the track assembly 38. The support member 30 may selectively engage and/or disengage from the track assembly 38. The support member 30 may be inserted into and/or be removed from the track assembly 38 in a Z-direction (e.g., a vertical direction). The support member 30 may, for example and without limitation, include a cassette configuration.

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 2A, a track assembly 38 may include a first track 40 and/or a second track 40'. The first track 40 and/or the second track 40' may extend substantially in a longitudinal direction (e.g., the X-direction). The first track 40 and the second track 40' may be substantially the same and/or may be disposed in a mirrored configuration. The first track 40 may be offset in

the Y-direction from the second track 40'. The first track 40 and/or the second track 40' may include substantially the same length. The support member 30 may include a first portion 32 and/or a second portion 34. The first portion 32 and/or the second portion 34 may selectively engage the first track 40 and/or the second track 40'. For example and without limitation, the first portion 32 of the support member 30 may engage the first track 40 and/or the second portion 34 of the support member 30 may engage the second track 40' (e.g., a forward facing support assembly 22), and/or the first portion 32 of the support member 30 may engage the second track 40' and/or the second portion 34 of the support member 30 may engage the first track 40 (e.g., a rearward facing support assembly 22).

With embodiments, the first track 40 and/or the second track 40' may include an outer track 42, 42' and/or an inner track 44, 44'. The outer tracks 42, 42' may include a first/bottom wall 42₁, 42₁', a second wall 42₂, 42₂', and/or a third wall 42₃, 42₃'. The bottom wall 42₁, 42₁', the second wall 42₂, 42₂', and/or the third wall 42₃, 42₃' may be connected to form a generally U-shaped configuration. The bottom wall 42₁, 42₁' may, for example, be substantially planar. The second wall 42₂, 42₂', and/or the third wall 42₃, 42₃' may extend perpendicularly (e.g., in the Z-direction) from opposite sides of the bottom wall 42₁, 42₁'. The second wall 42₂, 42₂' may include a first portion 42A, 42A' and/or the third wall 42₃, 42₃' may include a second portion 42B, 42B'. The first portion 42A, 42A' and/or the second portion 42B, 42B' may project laterally (e.g., in a Y-direction) toward a center of the track 40, 40'. The first portion 42A, 42A' and/or the second portion 42B, 42B' may be substantially planar. In embodiments, the first portion 42A, 42A' and/or the second portion 42B, 42B' may be disposed such that a gap 46, 46' may be provided between the first portion 42A, 42A' and the second portion 42B, 42B' (e.g., the first portion 42A, 42A' and the second portion 42B, 42B' may be offset in the Y-direction). The gap 46 may extend longitudinally along the track 40, and/or the gap 46 may be centered along the track 40.

In embodiments, the inner track 44, 44' may be disposed at least partially in the outer track 42, 42'. The inner track 44, 44' may, for example and without limitation, be substantially U-shaped. The inner track 44, 44' may include a first wall 44₁, 44₁', a second wall 44₂, 44₂', and/or a third wall 44₃, 44₃'. The second wall 44₂, 44₂' may be shorter than the third wall 44₃, 44₃'. The second wall 44₂, 44₂' and/or the third wall 44₃, 44₃' may be at least partially bent and/or curved. The second wall 44₂, 44₂' and the third wall 44₃, 44₃' may extend perpendicularly (e.g., vertically) from the bottom wall 44₁. The bottom wall 44₁, 44₁' of the inner track 44, 44' may be generally aligned with and/or adjacent to the bottom wall 42₁, 42₁' of the outer track 42, 42'. The second wall 44₂, 44₂' of the inner track 44, 44' may be generally aligned with and/or adjacent to the second wall 42₂, 42₂' of the outer track 42, 42'. The third wall 44₃, 44₃' of the inner track 44, 44' may be generally aligned with and/or adjacent to the third wall 42₃, 42₃' of the outer track 42, 42'.

With embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 2A and 2B, the outer track 42 of the first track 40 may include a first recess 48A and a third recess 48C. The outer track 42' of the second track 40' may include a second recess 48B and a fourth recess 48D. The recesses 48A, 48B, 48C, 48D may be disposed between a top of the second wall 42₂, 42₂' of the outer track 42, 42' and a top of the second wall 44₂, 44₂' of the inner track 44, 44'. The recesses 48A, 48B, 48C, 48D may extend partially into the second walls 42₂, 42₂' (e.g., in the Y-direction). The recesses 48A, 48B, 48C,

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48D may include one or more of a variety of shapes, sizes, and/or configurations. For example and without limitation, the recesses 48A, 48B, 48C, 48D may be substantially rectangular, circular, and/or curved.

In embodiments, the first track 40 and/or the second track 40' may include one or more bus bars 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D (e.g., electrical conductors). The first track 40 may include a first bus bar 50A and/or a third bus bar 50C. The second track 40' may include a second bus bar 50B and/or a fourth bus bar 50D. The bus bars 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D may include one or more of a variety of shapes, sizes, and/or configurations. For example and without limitation, the bus bars 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D may be substantially U-shaped. The bus bars 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D may extend substantially longitudinally (e.g., in the X-direction). The bus bars 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D may be electrically conductive and/or include an electrically conductive material. The first bus bar 50A may be disposed at least partially in the first recess 48A of the first track 40, the second bus bar 50B may be disposed at least partially in the second recess 48B of the second track 40', the third bus bar 50C may be disposed at least partially in the third recess 48C of the first track 40, and/or the fourth bus bar 50D may be disposed at least partially in the fourth recess 48D of the second track 40'. The bus bars 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D may be disposed at least partially between the outer tracks 42, 42' and the inner tracks 44, 44' (e.g., in the Z-direction). The bus bars 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D may extend along part of or along the entire length of the first track 40 and/or second track 40'. The bus bars 50A, 50B may be electrically connected to a power source 26 (e.g., a vehicle battery) and may be configured to provide power from the power source 26 to the support member 30 at some or all points along the track 40.

With embodiments, the bus bars 50A, 50B may be configured for connection with a power source 26 and/or the first ECU 28A. For example and without limitation, the first bus bar 50A and/or the second bus bar 50B may be configured for connection to the power source 26. The first bus bar 50A and/or the second bus bar 50B may be configured to provide power to a support assembly 22 via the support member 30. The first bus bar 50A may connect to a first/positive terminal 26A of the power source 26, and/or the second bus bar 50B may connect to a second/negative terminal 26B, which may be connected to ground, of the power source 26. The first bus bar 50A and/or the second bus bar 50B may supply power to the second ECU 28B and/or to one or more electrical components 22C, 22C₁, 22C₂ (e.g., motors, heaters, fans, haptic devices, etc. as generally illustrated in FIGS. 1-2B) of support assembly 22 that may provide one or more functions (e.g., support assembly movement, heating, cooling, massage, etc.).

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B, the support member 30 may include one or more conductors (e.g., conductors 36A, 36B, 36C, 36D). A first portion 32 of the support member 30 may include a first conductor 36A and/or a third conductor 36C. The second portion 34 of the support member 30 may include a second conductor 36B and/or a fourth conductor 36D. In a first orientation of the support assembly 22, the first conductor 36A may be configured for connection with the first bus bar 50A and/or the second conductor 36B may be configured for connection with the second bus bar 50B (see, e.g., FIG. 2A).

With embodiments, in a second orientation of the support assembly 22, the first conductor 36A may be configured for connection with the second bus bar 50B and/or the second conductor 36B may be configured for connection with the first bus bar 50A (see, e.g., FIG. 2B). In embodiments, the conductors 36A, 36B, 36C, 36D may include one or more of

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a variety of shapes, sizes, and/or configurations. For example and without limitation, the conductors 36A, 36B, 36C, 36D may be oval-shaped, rectangular, curved, rounded, and/or oblong. The conductors 36A, 36B, 36C, 36D may be substantially planar.

With embodiments, an electrical assembly 20 may include a first ECU 28A and/or a second ECU 28B. The first ECU 28A and/or the second ECU 28B may be configured to communicate with (e.g., receive information from, send information to, digitally communicate with, and/or sense a status/voltage of, etc.) the control circuit 52, such as with the switch/relay assembly 60, the diode assembly 80, and the switch assembly 90. The first ECU 28A and/or the second ECU 28B may be configured to sense the status of the control circuit 52 (e.g., such as voltage). The first ECU 28A may be connected to the track assembly 38. The second ECU 28B may be connected to the support member 30. The second ECU 28B may, for example and without limitation, be configured to control one or more functions/electrical components 22C of the support assembly 22. The control circuit 52 may be connected between (e.g., electrically) the bus bars 50A, 50B and the second ECU 28B. The first ECU 28A may be configured to receive information about the orientation of the support member 30 (and a seat 30A that may be connected thereto), such as via the second ECU 28B and/or the control circuit 52. For example and without limitation, the first ECU 28A may be configured to receive information from the second ECU 28B and/or the control circuit 52 indicating whether the support assembly 22 is forward facing or rearward facing.

In embodiments, the control circuit 52 may include a switch/relay assembly 60. The relay assembly 60 may be configured to connect the appropriate support assembly terminals 22A, 22B to the power source 26. For example and without limitation, the relay assembly 60 may be configured to connect the correct terminals 26A, 26B of the power source 26 to the appropriate support assembly terminals 22A, 22B (e.g., such that the first terminal 22A of the support assembly 22 is connected to the first terminal 26A of the power source 26 and the second terminal 22B is connected to the second terminal 26B of the power source 26, regardless of the orientation of the support assembly 22). The relay assembly 60 may include one or more relays (e.g., relays 62, 64) and/or one or more diodes (e.g., diode 74). The one or more relays may, for example and without limitation, include one or more electromechanical relays and/or one or more solid state relays. Upon connecting the support member 30 to the track 40, the relay assembly 60 may automatically connect the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to a positive terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. Additionally or alternatively, the relay assembly 60 may automatically connect the negative (e.g., ground) terminal 26B of the power source 26 to the negative terminal 22B of the support assembly 22. The relay assembly 60 may be disposed at least partially in the support member 30 and/or in the seat 30A.

With embodiments, such as generally shown in FIGS. 3A, 3B, and 3C, the control circuit 52 (e.g., the relay assembly 60) may be configured to automatically connect the power source 26 to the correct terminals 22A, 22B of the support assembly 22 regardless of the orientation of the support assembly 22. The relay assembly 60 may include a first relay 62, a second relay 64, a first diode 66, and/or a second diode 68. The first relay 62 and/or the second relay 64 may include a first contact 62₁, 64₁, a second contact 62₂, 64₂, a third contact 62₃, 64₃, a fourth contact 62₄, 64₄, and/or a fifth contact 62₅, 64₅. The relays 62, 64 may be configured to

selectively electrically connect the first contacts 62_1 , 64_1 with the second contacts 62_2 , 64_2 or the third contacts 62_3 , 64_3 .

In embodiments, the first relay 62 may be connected to the first diode 66 and/or the second relay 64 may be connected to the second diode 68 . The first relay 62 (e.g., the first contact 62_1) may be connected to the positive terminal $22A$ of the support assembly 22 , and/or the second relay 64 (e.g., the first contact 64_1) may be connected to the negative terminal $22B$ (e.g., ground) of the support assembly 22 . The first relay 62 and/or the second relay 64 may include a first coil 70 and/or a second coil 72 , respectively. The coils 70 , 72 may be connected between the fourth contacts 62_4 , 64_4 and the fifth contacts 62_5 , 64_5 of the first relay 62 and the second relay 64 , respectively. The first diode 66 may be connected to the fifth contact 62_5 of the first relay 62 . The first diode 66 may permit current flow into the fifth contact 62_5 and/or may restrict current flow out of the fifth contact 62_5 . The second diode 68 may be connected to the fifth contact 64_5 of the second relay 64 . The second diode 68 may permit current flow into the fifth contact 64_5 and/or may restrict current flow out of the fifth contact 64_5 . The second contact 62_2 of the first relay 62 may be connected to the fourth contact 62_4 of the first relay 62 , the second contact 64_2 of the second relay 64 , the second diode 68 , and/or the second conductor $36B$. The third contact 62_3 of the first relay 62 may be connected to the first diode 66 , the fourth contact 64_4 of the second relay 64 , the third contact 64_3 of the second relay 64 , the first conductor $36A$, and/or the second ECU $28B$ (e.g., to output support assembly position information).

With embodiments, such as generally shown in FIG. 3A, the relay assembly 60 may include a first state (e.g., an initial state). When the relay assembly 60 is in the first state, the support assembly 22 may not be connected to the track assembly 38 , and/or the support assembly 22 may not be connected to the power source 26 . In the first state of the relay assembly 60 , the first contact 62_1 of the first relay 62 may be connected to the second contact 62_2 , and/or the first contact 64_1 of the second relay 64 may be connected to the second contact 64_2 . Additionally or alternatively, in the first state of the relay assembly 60 , the first conductor $36A$ and/or the second conductor $36B$ may not be connected to the first bus bar $50A$ and/or the second bus bar $50B$.

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 3B, the relay assembly 60 may include a second state which may correspond to the support assembly 22 being disposed in a first/forward-facing orientation and connected to the track assembly 38 . When the relay assembly 60 is in the second state, the support assembly 22 may be connected to the track 40 and/or the support assembly 22 may be connected to the power source 26 , such as via the first conductor $36A$ that may be connected to the first bus bar $50A$ (which may be connected to the positive terminal $26A$) and/or via the second conductor $36B$ that may be connected to the second bus bar $50B$ (which may be connected to the negative terminal $26B$).

With embodiments, connecting the positive terminal $26A$ of the power source 26 to the first conductor $36A$ may cause the first coil 70 to trigger (e.g., energize), which may connect the first contact 62_1 of the first relay 62 to the third contact 62_3 instead of the second contact 62_2 . Current may flow from the positive terminal $26A$ to the first bus bar $50A$, to the first conductor $36A$, through the first relay 62 , and/or to the positive terminal $22A$ of the support assembly 22 . The second coil 72 may not be energized, and/or the second diode 68 may prevent the second coil 72 from energizing when the first coil 70 is energized. In the second state, the

first contact 64_1 and second contact 64_2 of the second relay 64 may remain connected. For example and without limitation, current may flow from the negative terminal $22B$ to the first contact 64_1 , to the second contact 64_2 , to the second conductor $36B$, to the second bus bar $50B$, and/or to the negative terminal $26B$ of the power source 26 .

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 3C, the relay assembly 60 may include a third state that may correspond to the support assembly 22 being disposed in a rearward-facing orientation. When the relay assembly 60 is in the third state, the support assembly 22 may be connected to the track 40 and/or the support assembly 22 may be connected to the power source 26 . When the relay assembly 60 is in the third state, the first bus bar $50A$ may be connected to the second conductor $36B$, which may connect the positive terminal $26A$ of the power source 26 to the second conductor $36B$. Additionally or alternatively, in the third state of the relay assembly 60 , the second bus bar $50B$ may be connected to the first conductor $36A$, which may connect the negative terminal $26B$ of the power source 26 to the first conductor $36A$.

With embodiments, connecting the positive terminal $26A$ of the power source 26 to the second conductor $36B$ may cause the second coil 72 to trigger (e.g., energize), which may connect the first contact 64_1 of the second relay 64 to the third contact 64_3 instead of the second contact 64_2 . Current may flow from positive terminal $26A$ to the first bus bar $50A$, to the second conductor $36B$, through the first relay 62 , and/or to the positive terminal $22A$ of the support assembly 22 . The first coil 70 may not be energized, and/or the first diode 66 may prevent the first coil 70 from energizing when the second coil 72 is energized. The second bus bar $50B$ may be connected to the third contact 64_3 of the second relay 64 and/or may be connected to the first contact 64_1 of the second relay 64 such as to connect to the negative terminal $22B$ of the support assembly 22 .

In embodiments, such as generally shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B, a control circuit 52 (e.g., relay assembly 60) may be configured to automatically connect the power source 26 to the correct terminals $22A$, $22B$ of the support assembly 22 regardless of orientation. The relay assembly 60 may include a first relay 62 , a second relay 64 , and/or a diode 74 . The first relay 62 and/or the second relay 64 may be connected to the diode 74 . The first relay 62 (e.g., the first contact 62_1) may be connected to the positive terminal $22A$ of the support assembly 22 , and/or the second contact 64_2 of the second relay 64 may be connected to the negative terminal $22B$ of the support assembly 22 . The diode 74 may be connected to the fifth contact 62_5 of the first relay 62 and the fifth contact 64_5 of the second relay 64 . The diode 74 may permit current flow from the second conductor $36B$ to the fifth contacts 62_5 , 64_5 of the relays 62 , 64 (and from the fifth contacts 62_5 , 64_5 to the fourth contacts 62_4 , 64_4), and/or may restrict current flow from the fifth contacts 62_5 , 64_5 to the second conductor $36B$ (e.g., to prevent energizing the coils 70 , 72 in the first orientation). The second contact 62_2 of the first relay 62 may be connected to the first conductor $36A$, the fourth contact 62_4 of the first relay 62 , the fourth contact 64_4 of the second relay 64 , the third contact 64_3 of the second relay 64 , and/or the second ECU $28B$ (e.g., to output seat position or other information). The third contact 62_3 of the first relay 62 may be connected to the second conductor $36B$, the diode 74 , and/or the second contact 64_2 of the second relay 64 .

With embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 4A, the relay assembly 60 may include a first state that may correspond to the support assembly 22 being disposed in a first/forward-facing orientation. When the relay assembly 60

is in the first state, the support assembly 22 may be connected to the track 40 and/or support assembly 22 may be connected to the power source 26. When the relay assembly 60 is in the first state, the first bus bar 50A may be connected to the first conductor 36A, which may connect the first conductor 36A with the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26. Additionally or alternatively, in the first state of the relay assembly 60, the second bus bar 50B may be connected to the second conductor 36B, which may connect the second conductor 36B with the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

In embodiments, connecting the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the first conductor 36A may not cause the first coil 70 and/or the second coil 72 to trigger (e.g., energize). The first contacts 62₁, 64₁ of the relays 62, 64 may remain connected to the second contacts 62₂, 64₂. Current may flow from the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the first bus bar 50A, to the first conductor 36A, through the first relay 62, and/or to the positive terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. The first coil 70 and/or the second coil 72 may not be energized, and/or the diode 74 may prevent the first coil 70 and/or the second coil 72 from energizing when the support assembly 22 is in the forward-facing orientation. The second bus bar 50B may be connected via the second conductor 36B to the second contact 64₂ of the second relay 64 and/or may be connected to the first contact 64₁ of the second relay 64, such as to connect the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26 to the negative terminal 22B of the support assembly 22.

With embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 4B, the relay assembly 60 may include a second state that may correspond to the support assembly 22 being disposed in a second/rearward facing orientation. When the relay assembly 60 is in the second state, the support assembly 22 may be connected to the track 40 and/or the support assembly 22 may be connected to the power source 26. When the relay assembly 60 is in the second state, the first bus bar 50A may be connected to the second conductor 36B, which may connect the second conductor 36B with the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26. Additionally or alternatively, in the second state of the relay assembly 60, the second bus bar 50B may be connected to the first conductor 36A, which may connect the first conductor 36A with the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

In embodiments, connecting the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the first conductor 36A may cause the first coil 70 and/or the second coil 72 to trigger (e.g., trip/energize) which may connect the first contacts 62₁, 64₁ of the relays 62, 64 to the third contacts 62₃, 64₃ instead of the second contacts 62₂, 64₂. Current may flow from the positive terminal 26A to the first bus bar 50A, to the second conductor 36B, through the first relay 62, and/or to the positive terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. The diode 74 may prevent current from flowing through the second relay 64 to the negative terminal 22B of the support assembly 22. The second bus bar 50B (e.g., ground) may be connected to the third contact 64₃ of the second relay 64, which may be connected to the first contact 64₁ of the second relay 64 (which may be connected to the negative terminal 22B of the support assembly 22).

With embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIGS. 5A and 5B, a control circuit 52 (e.g., the relay assembly 60) may include a first relay 62, a second relay 64, a third relay 76, a first diode 74, and/or a second diode 78 (e.g., a pulse diode). The third relay 76 may include a first contact 76₁, a second contact 76₂, a third contact 76₃, a fourth contact 76₄, and/or a fifth contact 76₅. The third relay 76 may include a

third coil 76A that may be connected between the fourth contact 76₄ and the fifth contact 76₅. The first contact 76₁ may be connected to the second contact 76₂, which may be configured as an open contact, when the third coil 76A is not energized, and/or the first contact 76₁ may be connected to the third contact 76₃ when the third coil 76A is energized. The first contact 76₁ of the third relay 76 may be connected to the positive terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. The fourth contact 76₄ of the third relay 76 may be connected to the first contact 64₁ of the second relay 64 and/or the negative terminal 22B (e.g., ground) of the support assembly 22. The pulse diode 78 may be connected to the third contact 76₃ of the third relay 76, the fifth contact 76₅ of the third relay 76, and/or the first contact 62₁ of the first relay 62. The pulse diode 78 may be configured to permit current flow into the fifth contact 76₅ of the third relay 76 and/or may restrict or prevent current flow out from the fifth contact 76₅ (e.g., to prevent energizing the coils 70, 72 in the first orientation). The first contact 62₁ of the first relay 62 may be connected to the third contact 76₃ of the third relay 76.

In embodiments, the third relay 76 and/or the pulse diode 78 of the relay assembly 60 may isolate the first relay 62 and/or the second relay 64 during switching (e.g., coil energizing). Switching the polarity of the contacts at the first conductor 36A and/or second conductor 36B may result in a reverse battery pulse. The pulse diode 78 and/or third relay 76 switching delay may limit the reverse battery pulse from affecting the support assembly 22 (e.g., internal circuitry of the support assembly 22, the second ECU 28B, and/or electrical components 22C that may be connected to the support assembly 22).

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 5A, the relay assembly 60 may include a first state that may correspond to the support assembly 22 being disposed in a first/forward-facing orientation. When the relay assembly 60 is in the first state, the support assembly 22 may be connected to the track 40 and/or the support assembly 22 may be connected to the power source 26. When the relay assembly 60 is in the first state, the first bus bar 50A may be connected to the first conductor 36A, which may connect the first conductor 36A with the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26. Additionally or alternatively, in the first state of the relay assembly 60, the second bus bar 50B may be connected to the second conductor 36B, which may connect the second conductor 36B with the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

With embodiments, connecting the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the first conductor 36A may not cause the first coil 70 and/or the second coil 72 to trigger (e.g., energize). The first contacts 62₁, 64₁ of the relays 62, 64 may remain connected to the second contacts 62₂, 64₂. Connecting the positive terminal 22A to the first conductor 36A may cause the third coil 76A to energize. For example and without limitation, current may flow from the positive terminal 26A, to the first bus bar 50A, to the first conductor 36A, to the first contact 62₁ of the first relay 62, to the pulse diode 78, to the fifth contact 76₅ of the third relay 76, and to the third coil 76A, which may energize the third coil 76A. Energizing the third coil 76A may cause the first contact 76₁ of the third relay 76 to disconnect from the second contact 76₂ and connect to the third contact 76₃, which may connect the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the positive terminal 22A of the support assembly 22.

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 5B, the relay assembly 60 may include a second state that may correspond to the support assembly 22 being disposed in a second/rearward-facing orientation. When the relay assem-

bly 60 is in the second state, the support assembly 22 may be connected to the track assembly 38 and/or support assembly 22 may be connected to the power source 26. When the relay assembly 60 is in the second state, the first bus bar 50A may be connected to the second conductor 36B, which may connect the second conductor 36B with the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26. Additionally or alternatively, in the second state of the relay assembly 60, the second bus bar 50B may be connected to the first conductor 36A, which may connect the first conductor 36A with the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

With embodiments, connecting the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the second conductor 36B may cause the first coil 70 and/or the second coil 72 to trigger (e.g., energize). The first contacts 62₁, 64₁ of the first relay 62 and the second relay 64 may disconnect from the second contacts 62₂, 64₂ and/or may connect to the third contacts 62₃, 64₃. Current may flow from the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the first bus bar 50A, to the second conductor 36B, to the third contact 62₃ of the first relay 62, to the first contact 62₁ of the first relay 62, to the third contact 76₃ of the third relay 76, and/or to the pulse diode 78, which may energize the third coil 76A. Energizing the third coil 76A may cause the first contact 76₁ of the third relay 76 to disconnect from the second contact 76₂ and connect to the third contact 76₃, which may connect the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 to the positive terminal 22A of the support assembly 22 via the second conductor 36B.

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIGS. 6A and 6B, a control circuit 52 may include a diode assembly 80. The diode assembly 80 may include diodes (e.g., diodes 82₁, 82₂, 82₃, 82₄) and may or may not include electromechanical components such as relays and/or switches. The diode assembly 80 may be configured to connect the correct terminals 26A, 26B of the power source 26 to the appropriate support assembly terminals 22A, 22B (e.g., such that the first terminal 22A of the support assembly 22 is connected to the first terminal 26A of the power source 26 and the second terminal 22B is connected to the second terminal 26B of the power source 26, regardless of the orientation of the support assembly 22). The diode assembly 80 may include a first diode 82₁, a second diode 82₂, a third diode 82₃, and/or a fourth diode 82₄. The first diode 82₁, the second diode 82₂, the third diode 82₃, and the fourth diode 82₄ may be connected as a bridge circuit. The first conductor 36A may be connected between the first diode 82₁ and the second diode 82₂. The second conductor 36B may be connected between the third diode 82₃ and the fourth diode 82₄. A diode assembly 80 may include and/or be connected to one or more other passive electrical components (e.g., additional diodes or other components).

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 6A, if the support assembly 22 is in a first/forward orientation, the first conductor 36A may be connected to the first bus bar 50A and the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 and/or the second conductor 36B may be connected to the second bus bar 50B and the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26. Current may flow from the positive terminal 26A to the first bus bar 50A, to the first conductor 36A, through the first diode 82₁, and to the first terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. In the first orientation, the second diode 82₂ and/or the third diode 82₃ may block current from flowing from the positive terminal 26A to the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22. In the first orientation, current may flow from the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22 through the fourth diode 82₄ to

the second conductor 36B, the second bus bar 50B, and/or the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 6B, if the support assembly 22 is in a second/rearward orientation, the first conductor 36A may be connected to the second bus bar 50B and the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26, and/or the second conductor 36B may be connected to the first bus bar 50A and the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26. Current may flow from the positive terminal 26A to the first bus bar 50A to the second conductor 36B, through the third diode 82₃ and to the first terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. In the second orientation, the first diode 82₁ and/or the fourth diode 82₄ may block current from flowing from the positive terminal 26A to the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22. In the second orientation, current may flow from the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22 through the second diode 82₂ to the first conductor 36A, the second bus bar 50B, and/or the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

With embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIGS. 7A and 7B, a control circuit 52 may include a switch assembly 90. The switch assembly 90 may be configured to connect the power source 26 to the support assembly 22 with the correct polarity regardless of the orientation of the support assembly 22. For example and without limitation, the switch assembly 90 may be configured to connect the correct terminals 26A, 26B of the power source 26 to the appropriate support assembly terminals 22A, 22B (e.g., such that the first terminal 22A of the support assembly 22 is connected to the first terminal 26A of the power source 26 and the second terminal 22B is connected to the second terminal 26B of the power source 26, regardless of the orientation of the support assembly 22).

With embodiments, switches of the switch assembly 90 may include one or more of a variety of configurations. The switch assembly 90 may include switches (e.g., the switch assembly 90 may or may not include electromechanical components such as electromechanical relays). For example and without limitation, the switch assembly 90 may include a first switch 92₁, a second switch 92₂, a third switch 92₃, and/or a fourth switch 92₄ that may include silicon-based switches, transistors, and/or metal-oxide field effect transistors (MOSFETs), among other configurations. The first switch 92₁ may be connected to a first driver 94₁, the second switch 92₂ may be connected to a second driver 94₂, the third switch 92₃ may be connected to a third driver 94₃, and/or the fourth switch 92₄ may be connected to a fourth driver 94₄. The first switch 92₁, the second switch 92₂, the third switch 92₃, and the fourth switch 92₄ may be connected as a bridge circuit. The drivers 94₁, 94₂, 94₃, 94₄ may be configured to activate the switches 92₁, 92₂, 92₃, 92₄, respectively. The drivers 94₁, 94₂, 94₃, 94₄ may not carry power, but may set the gate voltage of the switches 92₁, 92₂, 92₃, 92₄ such that the switches 92₁, 92₂, 92₃, 92₄ may selectively open. The first conductor 36A may be connected between the first switch 92₁ and the second switch 92₂. The second conductor 36B may be connected between the third switch 92₃ and the fourth switch 92₄. The switch assembly 90 may include and/or be connected to one or more other passive electrical components (e.g., additional switches, one or more diodes, etc.).

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 7A, if the support assembly 22 is in a first/forward orientation, the first conductor 36A may be connected to the first bus bar 50A and the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26 and/or the second conductor 36B may be connected to the second bus bar 50B and the negative terminal 26B of the

power source 26. Current may flow from the positive terminal 26A to the first bus bar 50A, to the first conductor 36A, and to the first switch 92₁ and the first driver 94₁. The first driver 94₁ may activate the first switch 92₁ to allow current to flow to the first terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. In the first orientation, the second switch 92₂ and/or the third switch 92₃ may not be activated and may block current from flowing from the positive terminal 26A to the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22. In the first orientation, current may flow from the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22 to the fourth switch 92₄ and the fourth driver 94₄. The fourth driver 94₄ may activate the fourth switch 92₄ to allow current to flow from the fourth switch 92₄ to the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

In embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIG. 7B, if the support assembly 22 is in a second/rearward orientation, the first conductor 36A may be connected to the second bus bar 50B and the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26, and/or the second conductor 36B may be connected to the first bus bar 50A and the positive terminal 26A of the power source 26. Current may flow from the positive terminal 26A to the first bus bar 50A, to the second conductor 36B, and to the third switch 92₃ and the third driver 94₃. The third driver 94₃ may activate the third switch 92₃ to allow current to flow to the first terminal 22A of the support assembly 22. In the second orientation, the first switch 92₁ and/or the fourth switch 92₄ may not be activated and may block current from flowing from the positive terminal 26A to the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22. In the second orientation, current may flow from the second terminal 22B of the support assembly 22 to the second switch 92₂ and the second driver 94₂. The second driver 94₂ may activate the second switch 92₂ to allow current to flow to the first conductor 36A, the second bus bar 50B, and/or the negative terminal 26B of the power source 26.

With embodiments, switches and drivers of a switch assembly 90 (e.g., switches 92₁, 92₂, 92₃, 92₄ and drivers 94₁, 94₂, 94₃, 94₄) may be configured for automatic activation (e.g., independent of any separate controllers, such as the ECUs 28A, 28B). If the correct polarity is provided to a switch and a driver, the driver may automatically activate the switch. If the reverse polarity is provided to the switch and the driver, the driver may not activate the switch. The switches 92₁, 92₂, 92₃, 92₄ may, for example and without limitation, be connected in a bridge configuration.

In embodiments, a control circuit 52, a diode assembly 80, and/or a switch assembly 90 may include at least four electrical components (e.g., non-electromechanical components) configured to connect the correct terminals 26A, 26B of the power source 26 to the appropriate support assembly terminals 22A, 22B regardless of the orientation of the support assembly 22.

With embodiments, such as generally illustrated in FIGS. 7C and 7D, the first driver 94₁, the second driver 94₂, the third driver 94₃, and the fourth driver 94₄ may be combined into any number of drivers to control the switches 92₁, 92₂, 92₃, 92₄ (see, e.g., FIG. 7C for two drivers and see FIG. 7D for one driver). For example and without limitation, the first driver 94₁, the second driver 94₂, the third driver 94₃, and the fourth driver 94₄ may be combined into a first driver 96₁ and a second driver 96₂ (see, e.g., FIG. 7C). The first driver 96₁ may be connected to the first switch 92₁ and the second switch 92₂. The second driver 96₂ may be connected to the third switch 92₃ and the fourth switch 92₄. The first driver 96₁ may be configured to control/activate the first switch 92₁

and the second switch 92₂. The second driver 96₂ may be configured to control/activate the third switch 92₃ and the fourth switch 92₄. In embodiments, the control circuit 52, may include a single driver 98 that may be configured to control/activate the first switch 92₁, the second switch 92₂, the third switch 92₃, and the fourth switch 92₄ (see, e.g., FIG. 7D). The driver 98 may be connected to each of the switches 92₁, 92₂, 92₃, 92₄.

Embodiments of control circuits 52, such as the five embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 3A-3C, 4A and 4B, 5A and 5C, 6A and 6B, and 7A-7D, may include various advantages and/or potential drawbacks. The embodiment of FIGS. 3A-3C may, for example and without limitation, include a compact configuration, may involve medium cost, and may involve a relatively low voltage drop, but may experience reduced relay life cycle (e.g., each maneuver of the support assembly 22 may actuate a relay) and/or may involve increased noise from the relays 62, 64. The embodiment of FIGS. 4A and 4B may, for example and without limitation, involve low cost, a relatively low voltage drop, a relative long relay life cycle/minimal relay noise (e.g., relays may only be actuated when a support assembly 22 is disposed in a second orientation), but may experience a reverse pulse from the power source 26 during an initial connection of the support member 30 with the track assembly 38. The embodiment of FIGS. 5A and 5B may, for example and without limitation, not involve a reverse pulse from the power source 26, but may involve a higher cost, a higher voltage drop, and/or may experience a shorter life cycle for the third relay 76 which may actuate for each maneuver of the support assembly 22. The embodiment of FIGS. 6A and 6B may, for example and without limitation, involve high cost, a relatively high voltage drop, a relatively long diode life (e.g., longer than the expected life of a vehicle), a no-noise and compact control circuit 52. The embodiment of FIGS. 7A-7D may, for example and without limitation, involve a high cost, a relatively low voltage drop, minimum power waste, a longer circuit life (e.g., longer than the expected life of a vehicle), low or substantially no noise, and/or a compact control circuit 52.

In embodiments, an electrical assembly 20 may be configured to avoid a reverse polarity conduction, provide power to the support assembly 22 in the second/rearward-facing configuration, and/or provide digital monitoring of the position of the support assembly 22.

With embodiments, a control circuit 52 may operate automatically, such as independently of the ECUs 28A, 28B. For example and without limitation, a control circuit 52 (e.g., a relay assembly) 60 may switch between states (e.g., a first state, a second state, and/or a third state) without being controlled by an ECU 28A, 28B. One or both of the ECUs 28A, 28B may be connected to the control circuit 52 and the connection may be a passive/monitoring connection. A control circuit 52 may be configured as a passive assembly and may not involve a capacitor or internal energy storage.

In embodiments, a controller may include an electronic controller and/or include an electronic processor, such as a programmable microprocessor and/or microcontroller. In embodiments, a controller may include, for example, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC). A controller may include a central processing unit (CPU), a memory (e.g., a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium), and/or an input/output (I/O) interface. A controller may be configured to perform various functions, including those described in greater detail herein, with appropriate programming instructions and/or code embodied in software, hardware, and/or other medium. In embodiments, a controller

may include a plurality of controllers. In embodiments, a controller may be connected to a display, such as a touch-screen display.

Various embodiments are described herein for various apparatuses, systems, and/or methods. Numerous specific details are set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the overall structure, function, manufacture, and use of the embodiments as described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It will be understood by those skilled in the art, however, that the embodiments may be practiced without such specific details. In other instances, well-known operations, components, and elements have not been described in detail so as not to obscure the embodiments described in the specification. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the embodiments described and illustrated herein are non-limiting examples, and thus it can be appreciated that the specific structural and functional details disclosed herein may be representative and do not necessarily limit the scope of the embodiments.

Reference throughout the specification to “various embodiments,” “with embodiments,” “in embodiments,” or “an embodiment,” or the like, means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment. Thus, appearances of the phrases “in various embodiments,” “with embodiments,” “in embodiments,” or “an embodiment,” or the like, in places throughout the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. Thus, the particular features, structures, or characteristics illustrated or described in connection with one embodiment/example may be combined, in whole or in part, with the features, structures, functions, and/or characteristics of one or more other embodiments/examples without limitation given that such combination is not illogical or non-functional. Moreover, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the present disclosure without departing from the scope thereof.

It should be understood that references to a single element are not necessarily so limited and may include one or more of such element. Any directional references (e.g., plus, minus, upper, lower, upward, downward, left, right, leftward, rightward, top, bottom, above, below, vertical, horizontal, clockwise, and counterclockwise) are only used for identification purposes to aid the reader’s understanding of the present disclosure, and do not create limitations, particularly as to the position, orientation, or use of embodiments.

Joinder references (e.g., attached, coupled, connected, and the like) are to be construed broadly and may include intermediate members between a connection of elements and relative movement between elements. As such, joinder references do not necessarily imply that two elements are directly connected/coupled and in fixed relation to each other. The use of “e.g.” in the specification is to be construed broadly and is used to provide non-limiting examples of embodiments of the disclosure, and the disclosure is not limited to such examples. Uses of “and” and “or” are to be construed broadly (e.g., to be treated as “and/or”). For example and without limitation, uses of “and” do not necessarily require all elements or features listed, and uses of “or” are intended to be inclusive unless such a construction would be illogical.

While processes, systems, and methods may be described herein in connection with one or more steps in a particular

sequence, it should be understood that such methods may be practiced with the steps in a different order, with certain steps performed simultaneously, with additional steps, and/or with certain described steps omitted.

It is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative only and not limiting. Changes in detail or structure may be made without departing from the present disclosure.

It should be understood that a controller (e.g., controller), a system, and/or a processor as described herein may include a conventional processing apparatus known in the art, which may be capable of executing preprogrammed instructions stored in an associated memory, all performing in accordance with the functionality described herein. To the extent that the methods described herein are embodied in software, the resulting software can be stored in an associated memory and can also constitute means for performing such methods. Such a system or processor may further be of the type having both ROM, RAM, a combination of non-volatile and volatile memory so that any software may be stored and yet allow storage and processing of dynamically produced data and/or signals.

It should be further understood that an article of manufacture in accordance with this disclosure may include a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium having a computer program encoded thereon for implementing logic and other functionality described herein. The computer program may include code to perform one or more of the methods disclosed herein. Such embodiments may be configured to execute one or more processors, multiple processors that are integrated into a single system or are distributed over and connected together through a communications network, and/or where the network may be wired or wireless. Code for implementing one or more of the features described in connection with one or more embodiments may, when executed by a processor, cause a plurality of transistors to change from a first state to a second state. A specific pattern of change (e.g., which transistors change state and which transistors do not), may be dictated, at least partially, by the logic and/or code.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrical assembly, including:

a track assembly, including:

a first track having a first bus bar, the first bus bar configured for connection with a first terminal of a power source, and

a second track having a second bus bar, the second bus bar configured for connection with a second terminal of said power source;

a control circuit including a first relay, a second relay, and a diode; and

a support assembly configured for connection with the track assembly in a first orientation and in a second orientation, the support assembly including:

a positive terminal; and

a negative terminal;

wherein the control circuit is configured to automatically connect the first bus bar to the positive terminal of the support assembly and connect the second bus bar to the negative terminal of the support assembly regardless of whether the support assembly is connected to the track assembly in the first orientation or the second orientation.

2. The electrical assembly of claim 1, wherein the control circuit includes a second diode.

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3. The electrical assembly of claim 1, wherein a first coil of the first relay and a second coil of the second relay are configured to be energized when electrically connected to the first bus bar.

4. The electrical assembly of claim 1, wherein if the support assembly is connected to the track assembly in the first orientation, the diode is configured to permit current to flow to energize a first coil of the first relay.

5. The electrical assembly of claim 4, wherein if the support assembly is connected to the track assembly in the second orientation, a second diode is configured to permit current to flow to energize a second coil of the second relay.

6. The electrical assembly of claim 1 wherein the control circuit is configured such that only one of a first coil of the first relay and a second coil of the second relay are energized at a time.

7. The electrical assembly of claim 1, wherein the support assembly includes a support member; the support member includes a conductor and an additional conductor; if the support assembly is in the first orientation, the conductor is configured to connect to the first bus bar and the additional conductor is configured to connect to the second bus bar; and, if the support assembly is in the second orientation, the conductor is configured to connect to the second bus bar and the additional conductor is configured to connect to the first bus bar.

8. The electrical assembly of claim 7, wherein if the support assembly is in the first orientation, the first bus bar is connected to the conductor and the control circuit is configured to connect the conductor to the positive terminal of the support assembly.

9. The electrical assembly of claim 8, wherein if the support assembly is in the second orientation, the first bus bar is connected to the additional conductor; and the control circuit is configured to connect the additional conductor to the positive terminal of the support assembly.

10. The electrical assembly of claim 1, wherein the support assembly includes the control circuit and the support assembly is configured for removal from the track assembly in a vertical direction substantially perpendicular to a longitudinal direction of the track assembly.

11. The electrical assembly of claim 1, wherein the first relay includes a first coil; the second relay includes a second coil; and the diode is configured control current flow into the first coil and the second coil.

12. The electrical assembly of claim 11, wherein if the support assembly is in the first orientation, the first coil and the second coil are not energized, the first bus bar is connected to the positive terminal of the support assembly, and the second bus bar is connected to the negative terminal of the support assembly; and, if the support assembly is in the second orientation, the first coil and the second coil are energized, the first bus bar is connected to the positive terminal of the support assembly, and the second bus bar is connected to the negative terminal of the support assembly.

13. The electrical assembly of claim 1, An electrical assembly, including:

a track assembly, including:

a first track having a first bus bar, the first bus bar configured for connection with a first terminal of a power source, and

a second track having a second bus bar, the second bus bar configured for connection with a second terminal of said power source;

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a control circuit and a support assembly configured for connection with the track assembly in a first orientation and in a second orientation, the support assembly including:

a positive terminal; and

a negative terminal;

wherein the control circuit includes at least four non-electromechanical electrical components including transistors and/or diodes; and

wherein the control circuit is configured to automatically connect the first bus bar to the positive terminal of the support assembly and connect the second bus bar to the negative terminal of the support assembly regardless of whether the support assembly is connected to the track assembly in the first orientation or the second orientation.

14. The electrical assembly of claim 1, wherein the control circuit includes a third relay and a second diode; the first relay includes a first coil; the second relay includes a second coil; the diode is connected to the first coil and the second coil; the third relay includes a third coil; and the second diode is connected to the third coil and the first relay.

15. The electrical assembly of claim 14, wherein the third coil is energized if the support assembly is in either of the first orientation or the second orientation.

16. The electrical assembly of claim 14, wherein if the support assembly is in the first orientation, the first coil and the second coil are not energized; and if the support assembly is in the second orientation, the first coil and the second coil are energized.

17. The electrical assembly of claim 14, wherein the third relay is configured to compensate for a reverse pulse from said power source.

18. The electrical assembly of claim 14, wherein the diode is configured to permit current flow from first conductor to the first coil and the second coil when the support assembly is in the second orientation; and the diode is configured to restrict current flow through the first coil and the second coil when the support assembly is in the first orientation.

19. The electrical assembly of claim 13, wherein the at least four non-electromechanical electrical components include diodes, including a first diode, a second diode, a third diode, and a fourth diode;

the first diode, the second diode, the third diode, and the fourth diode are connected in a bridge circuit configuration;

the positive terminal is connected to the first diode and the third diode; the negative terminal is connected to the second diode and the fourth diode;

a first conductor of the support assembly is connected between the first diode and the second diode; and a second conductor of the support assembly is connected between the third diode and the fourth diode.

20. An electrical assembly, including:

a track assembly, including:

a first track having a first bus bar, the first bus bar configured for connection with a first terminal of a power source, and

a second track having a second bus bar, the second bus bar configured for connection with a second terminal of said power source;

a control circuit and

a support assembly configured for connection with the track assembly in a first orientation and in a second orientation, the support assembly including:

a positive terminal; and

a negative terminal;

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wherein the control circuit includes a switch assembly including a plurality of switches and at least one driver to automatically activate the plurality of switches; and wherein the control circuit is configured to automatically connect the first bus bar to the positive terminal of the support assembly and connect the second bus bar to the negative terminal of the support assembly regardless of whether the support assembly is connected to the track assembly in the first orientation or the second orientation.

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